

# THE CALCUTTA JOURNAL.

OF

## Politics and General Literature.

Vol. I.]

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### SUMMARY OF NEWS.

—497—

#### Politics of Europe.

It was currently rumoured yesterday that an Express had reached Town from Madras, announcing the arrival at that port of a Ship from England which she left on the 26th of September. We have heard no public News mentioned as coming by this Arrival, except that Fine Indigo was at 13s. per lb. If the rumour be correct, we shall no doubt have intelligence to that effect by the regular Dawk of to-day or to-morrow at farthest, when we shall lose no time in communicating to our readers whatever may reach us. In the mean time we proceed with our present materials and subjects.

**Government of Greece.**—THE ALLOEMEINE ZEITUNG, of Augsburg, contains a declaration of the Provisional Government of Greece to the Christian nations, of which the following is the substance:

"The great combat into which the Greek nation has been drawn has occupied Europe, as it will occupy one day the pen of historians. In the first moment all persons of any feeling learned with joy that Greece was combating for her liberty. A prey to the harshest and most humiliating oppression, it excited the compassion of the civilised world. Humanity called loudly for the deliverance of her benefactress, Europe for the well being of its most interesting and most precious part. Eternal justice tore the veil before the Throne of the Almighty, and accused the profaners of the mysteries, the sanguinary usurpers, the persecutors of widows and orphans. How is it that European politics, instead of favouring such just efforts, have mistaken their true nature? How is it that an unheard of malevolence has sought to calumniate the intentions of an oppressed nation, and has poisoned an undertaking which had no need of excuse? Did not the Ottoman tyranny give rise to the Greek insurrection? Was it not known that despair and arms would be the only means of attaining independence and a legitimate liberty?"

"Whatever were the circumstances, the pretext and the occasion which determined the movement, it was not the less evident that it was occasioned by an interior discontent generally and profoundly rooted; a discontent of which the terrible consequences must sooner or later inflame Greece. Besides the movement of this nation is neither a sedition, nor a revolt, nor can it be a parody without object, or a material or moral consequence of those political agitations, the equivocal nature of which has inspired sensible men with such serious reflections. The unheard-of injustice suffered by Greece, proved sufficiently that we do not obey a legitimate and protecting power, and that legitimacy would dishonour itself, were it to place itself in a parallel with the pitiless barbarians whom our political annihilation had not satisfied, and whom a shadow of civil liberty threw into rage.

"No oath, no treaty, attached us to the power which had been imposed on us, and which, like the most mortal of all epidemics, infected the atmosphere of our devastated country. The moment was arrived, not to overturn a national and honoured Royalty, or to sacrifice a tolerable position to the illusions of an imaginary perfection, but to break the iron yoke of our tyrants, to oppose force to force, and to establish our invariable right in place of an uncertain state, which offered neither laws nor protection. What greater evils could be dreaded than those which weighed down

Candia, Epirus, and the Morea? An execrable administration, the worthy produce of the avaricious Government of Mahomet III., the model of pillage and extortion, had torn from the subjugated people the last drop of their blood. In vain the lamentations of the unhappy were multiplied; they were lost without reaching the power which weighed us down.

"Already despair began to suggest to the unhappy of several provinces, the change of religion as the last means of salvation; but would Europe have wished to see under its eyes this frightful perjury? and proud of an alliance altogether Christian, would it have consented to the triumph of the Koran over the Gospel, and barbarism over civilization? It was necessary to arm, to fall at least with honour; but the first step once taken, it became necessary to march forward under pain of extermination. The Revolution: popular in its motives, ought to have become still more so by the events which would follow it. The terrible fate of all that the Greek nation possessed in distinguished men and celebrated families, the destruction of churches and schools, the activity of a blind vengeance, all shewed the abyss in which the nation would plunge itself if it were cowardly enough to submit.

"What guarantee for its safety could it expect from those who disdained it, and violated every law? Irritated at its position, which offered it neither justice nor protection, the torrent of the first events put it on the alternative of conquering or dying. Feeble, and strip of all, it would have been overwhelmed, if Divine Providence had not hitherto supported it. What! so few years after the deliverance of Europe, celebrated by the powerful of the earth as a work of divine grace, may we not recal to European policy, that the Almighty watches over the conduct of nations and kings; and that he prepares the happiness of future races from the misfortunes of the present race? Abandoned by the rest of the world, supported by its glorious recollections, Greece, impelled by its calamities, will remain in the path of glory, and will give to Christian nations the example of a people combating for their country, and resolved to conquer or die.

"Such is the fate which Providence has destined to it. If the immense resources of their mortal enemies should succeed against the nation, they would be covered with their blood, and perishing, they would convince posterity they were deserving of a better fate. The nation, assembled by its deputies, having given itself a provisional Government, conceived it to be its duty, and for the interest of the people whom it represents, to expose its position and its resolution to the Christian nations.

"Given at Corinth, the 15th of April, 1822. (Old style.)"

[Signed by the Members of the Provisional Government.]

**Economy.**—In the last JOURNAL OF SCIENCE of the ROYAL INSTITUTION, No. XXV. p. 217, we have another sample of Ministerial wisdom and economy. "Take care of the pence," says the proverb, "and the pounds will take care of themselves;" but Ministers, in their over zeal, take such care of both, as to leave the public no concern about the matter. Mr. South, F. R. S., in shewing the inadequacy of the Chronometrical Arrangements at the Royal Observatory, "under the authority of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty," quotes Mr. Croker's advertisement in THE GAZETTE, which states, that "their Lordships will purchase at the end of each year, the chronometer which shall have

kept the best time, at the price of 300*l.* and the second best, at the price of 200*l.*" This system, and from experiment, Mr. South declares to be wasteful and inadequate to the purpose proposed, as he has a box chronometer, most satisfactory, and by the best maker, for which only fifty guineas were charged.

"If, however (he continues) their Lordships should deem it right still to have their chronometrical affairs conducted at the Royal Observatory (and as to the propriety of this, among scientific men, there seems some doubt,) I will indulge a hope, and a sincere one it is, that if 500*l.* must be annually given for two Chronometers, that two may be procured at least as good as any private individual may get for one.

"Whether, also, it was necessary to decoy Chronometers to Greenwich by promising 500*l.* for what is worth but one, will perhaps admit of doubt. I cannot however but think that a sufficient emulation would have been excited amongst the real makers (and in this instance none others are worthy of consideration,) had the Lords of the Admiralty engaged annually to have published in THE LONDON GAZETTE the name and residence of that artist whose work had been declared the best, whilst the 400*l.* thus annually moved, might be appropriated to some scientific purpose, and perhaps to none better than restoring to its pristine excellence the Nautical Almanac, or Astronomical Ephemeris."—*Art. xix.*

*Ireland.*—The power of beneficence brought into action for the relief of our miserable brethren in Ireland, is a spectacle on which angels would love to dwell. The rich, whose bounty has already flowed, have earned for themselves that highest of earthly enjoyments—the consciousness of active, well-directed, and useful benevolence: and those whom accident only has yet prevented from following up their human impulses by similar exertions, may be left to the workings of their own generous minds, which will ensure to them, ere long, the same reward of virtue. There exists a third class, however, with whom it is but just to remonstrate on the mischief which their indirect repression of good feelings, rather than their deliberate indulgence of selfish or sordid ones, has done the cause of charity at this its utmost need—we mean those, whether clergy or laity, who have neglected to use the means within their power, and the efforts positively enjoined to them by public authority, for promoting the contributions for the charitable fund. We have to remark for the second time, that the applications at the doors of houses have not been so active or so general as we might have expected. This is shameful: and if it much retard the increase of the contributions, the persons guilty of causing such delay may have to answer for the deaths of uncounted numbers of men, and children—victims to this neglect of prompt and seasonable succour. Can the Ministers of Religion endure such a thought without agony? There are men who wish to cast upon the Legislature the whole burden of relieving the distressed. We are not among them. The sufferer has a right to relief from every one of his fellow-creatures who is gifted with the means to assist him. The most essential link in the chain of society would be destroyed, if the poor man were taught that nothing in the shape of kindness or sympathy was to be looked for from his affluent neighbour. If there be one key more commanding than another, by which the affections of the Irish multitude towards the people of England can be unlocked, it is that which opens the purses of individual Englishmen to relieve their sufferings. The minds of these unhappy creatures—we do not speak without book—are, at this moment of pinching famine, wrought upon to a pitch of gratitude almost indescribable towards them; and the sentiment is an hundredfold stronger, because the source of their relief (however partial) is a voluntary subscription, than had it been effected through a formal grant from the Government. We must add, that a provision, and large one, by the Legislature is indispensable, as a support and a supplement to the obvious deficiencies of a private contribution, which under no circumstances, could be rendered commensurate with an exigency so dreadful. The aid from Government, we aver, has been cruelly short of the occasion—discreditably short of the claims for which it was the bounden duty of the King's Ministers to be prepared

to have provided. What responsibility so fearful as that incurred by letting the people die by tens of thousands in the midst of overflowing granaries of corn? What case of famine either in ancient or modern times, was ever heard of so dreadful as this? There is plenty in the land, yet they perish.

We see that the brand of discord, periodically lighted by the Orangemen on the 12th of July, has been permitted to blaze with as little interruption on the part of the people in authority as on any former occasion. This nuisance of dressing the College-green statue, if the feelings of one great portion of the Irish cannot be brought to treat it with contempt, ought surely to be prevented by some means or other within the reach of the municipal officers of Dublin, of the executive power of the state. Besides the disgust excited, and the reproach incurred, more or less mischief was caused to individuals by the riotous and insulting fury of the gang of partisans who paraded on all sides of the disfigured statue. Scenes like these, so late in the day, and after the ostentatious prospects held out to the people of Dublin from the King's visit to the present hour, are disgraceful to all by whom they might have been effectually frustrated.—*Times.*

*Horse Eclipse.*—The bones of the famous horse *Eclipse*, in a case, are now offered for sale at 1000 guineas.—*Lit. Gaz.*

*Silver Coins.*—One hundred and twenty silver coins of Henry VII. and VIII. and Edward III. were lately found under the roots of a tree in Blackwose Field, near Hythe.

*Poor Laws.*—"We cannot forbear," remarks the QUARTERLY REVIEW, "to say, that some Legislative remedy is immediately requisite to correct, not the original principle of the Poor Laws but the mistaken policy of the last fifty years. Until we retrace these false steps, until some of the recent enactments are repealed, or rather some of the practical regulations now in force are prohibited, especially those which vest in the local Magistrates the arbitrary adjustment of this tax, the mischief will increase from year to year, at an alarming rate. While a power is given to gentlemen, not residing, not even possessing property in a parish, to dictate the rate of allowance which the Farmer is to pay—while every discontented Pauper may procure this compulsory relief by telling his tale to a rich neighbour, whose benevolence costs himself nothing—we may be sure that the average allowances will exceed the necessity of the case, and will tend to a continual, and indefinite increase. This is one of the greatest and most galling oppressions, under which agriculture now labours; and if not speedily checked, it will convert this 'sweet and cheerful country,' into an immense arena, on which the passions and conflicting interests of men will be engaged in hopeless warfare, and the voice of reason be drowned amidst their mutual clamours."

*Messrs. Hope and Menzies.*—Stein, the Messenger of the House of Commons, and Hill, the King's messenger, returned to town on Monday (July 15) from Edinburgh. The former conveyed the orders of the House of Commons for Mr. Hope and Mr. Menzies to attend at the bar of the house; and the latter messenger was the bearer of Mr. Peel's directions to the Lord Provost to summon those two gentlemen forthwith before him, and adopt such steps as should compel them to observe the peace towards Mr. Abercromby.

They arrived in Edinburgh soon after 9 o'clock on Thursday night. They thus accomplished the journey of near 400 miles in 48 hours, which was proceeding at an average of about 8 miles and a half an hour; and during a considerable portion of the journey they had to leave directions at various stations, of the orders they were conveying, so that Mr. Abercromby might be apprised of them, in the event of his pursuing their route.

On their arrival in Edinburgh, Stein proceeded immediately to the residences of Mr. Hope and Mr. Menzies. Both were from home; both were out at dinner parties; and the messenger was unable to serve them with the processes of the house till two o'clock on Friday morning. He returned to and waited at Mr. Hope's residence, till that gentleman's return; and having served him with the order, the messenger proceeded to Mr. Menzies, and executed the like purpose. In the meantime,



Hill, the King's Messenger, found the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, and handed to him Mr. Peel's letters and directions. Search for Mr. Hope and Mr. Menzies was instantly instituted, with instructions to find them forthwith, and bring them before the Lord Provost; and this duty was so promptly executed, that soon after midnight the Lord Provost had bound them to maintain the peace. Both the gentlemen expressed their willingness to obey immediately and implicitly the orders of the house; and with that view they left Edinburgh on Friday, travelling together in a private chariot, but proceeding post. The two messengers, having thus fulfilled the object of their journey, left Edinburgh in the Friday evening's mail; but they had hardly gone one stage, before they met the messenger, on his way to Edinburgh, with the order for Mr. Abercromby. Letters from the Sergeant at Arms and the Speaker's Secretary would reach him next day.

Mr. Hope and Mr. Menzies arrived in London early next morning. They are to attend the bar of the House of Commons this day (July 17).

Vienna, June 12.—On the evenings of the 21st, 22d, and 24th of May, the inhabitants of Vienna witnessed some new, interesting and scientifically important experiments with Sky-rockets, made at the Observatory of the University: they rose to the extraordinary height of 2000 Vienna fathoms, (27 times the height of the steeple of St. Stephen's church) at which elevation they spread a dazzling light which was very visible with the naked eye at the distance of 20 German (100 English) miles, and even more. This important invention has been immediately applied to determine the longitude geometrically, for which purpose it is peculiarly calculated. Notwithstanding the unfavourable weather, this first essay perfectly succeeded, and the proposed object, viz. to determine with accuracy the difference of the meridians of Vienna and Ofen was fully attained. Another more important experiment will shortly be made.

Hay market Theatre.—A new Farce was produced last night, entitled *Peter Fin, or A New Road to Brighton*. The characters were cast as follows—*Peter Fin*, Mr. LISTON; *Harry Turtleton*, Mr. BAKER; *Frederick Gower*, Mr. JOHNSON; *Morgan*, Mr. YOUNGER; *Harriet*, Mrs. GARRICK; *Mary*, Mrs. PIERCE; *Sally*, Mrs. BAKER.

The Farce is the production of a Mr. Jones, of Edinburgh, and an avowed adaptation from the French, founded on the following incidents:—

*Peter Fin* is a fishmonger of fortune, who never saw the sea, and leaves off business, in consequence of a magnificent bequest left him and his daughter, on condition they never sleep under the same roof with a certain cousin, *Henry*, who would, in the occurrence of such an event, be entitled to dispossess his more fortunate relatives of the fortune, from which he had been disinherited for some youthful follies.

*Peter*, as before observed, had never seen the sea, but always had an unconquerable desire to visit the shores of that element from which he had derived his former consequence in trade. An old friend (*Morgan*), with whom he had planned a trip to Brighton, disappoints him, but promises to send a young man instead as *Fin's* guide to Brighton. A cousin, *Frederick*, avails himself of this circumstance; gets his friend, *Harry Turtleton*, to pass himself off on *Peter* for *Morgan's* substitute, who, after driving the old fishmonger and his daughter great part of the night in a close carriage round the environs of London, lands him in Bedford-square, which *Fin* mistakes for Brighton; there the disinherited cousin is introduced under the disguise of a French Nobleman, prevails on *Peter* and *Harriet* to sleep at his supposed Marine Villa, by which means their fortune is forfeited; but on the Cousin's offering to share it with the lady, the fishmonger is reconciled; and, after a number of whimsical mistakes, arising from *Fin's* supposing London to be Brighton, he joins in the laugh against himself, and agrees to set off with the new married couple on a real visit to the Marine Pavilion.

Though the piece is avowedly taken from the French, the main incident appears to have been derived from an author nearer home. We allude to the excursion of *Tony Lumpkin* with

his Mother in *She Stoops to Conquer*. But whatever its origin may have been, the plot is rather too simple for the English taste, especially as it belongs to a species of Drama in which we are more accustomed to look for bustle and variety than in any other stage production whatever. In the dialogue there is but little effort at wit, and where true wit is not to be found, there is some merit in avoiding the affectation of it. Among the scenes which we conceived to be most deserving of commendation, was that in which the parties converse at the breakfast table. *Fin's* conversation with *Frederick*, who assumes the disguise of a French Count produced a good deal of laughter, and his confusion upon finding himself in St. Giler's instead of the sea shore, was another situation which could not fail to entertain when displayed with the humour of Mr. Liston. All the performers exerted themselves to the utmost, and the Farce may be said to have been well received upon the whole though in one or two instances there were some slight symptoms of discontent.

Lampoon.—The following lampoon is said to have been found upon one of the new lamp-posts in Constitution hill:—

The trees in the Park  
Are illumined with gas,  
But after it's dark  
No creature can pass  
Ye sensible wights  
Who govern our fates,  
Extinguish your lights  
Or open your gates."

Mr. Elliston's Rooms.—Extract of a Letter, dated Leamington, July 7, 1822:—"The Prince and the Princess of DENMARK arrived at Copps's Hotel this day, and after a general survey of the principal buildings, visited Mr. Elliston's splendid Library, Reading, and Assembly Rooms. The eldest son of Mr. Elliston had the honour to present his illustrious Visitors with one of his Leamington Guides, and the pleasure to hear their unqualified approbation of the general arrangement of this unique and extensive Establishment. It is reported that the building and equipments have cost Mr. Elliston considerably more than 20,000*l*."

Life at Vauxhall.—Yesterday (July 16,) three respectable young men, named *William Reed*, *John Reed* (brothers), and *Edward Lancaster*, were brought up in the custody of Hall, the superintendent of the police at Vauxhall Gardens, from whence they had been ejected the preceding night, for kicking up a *Tom* and *Jerry* prank amongst the company.

Mr. Bish, the proprietor of the gardens; Mr. Simpson, the master of the ceremonies; and Mr. C. Taylor, the leader of the vocal department, attended to prefer charges against the Defendants.

Mr. Bish stated, that the three Defendants were, in company with four or five others, creating the greatest disturbance in the gardens, and the company generally came to him, and complained of the insults and interruptions they had experienced from them and their party. The Defendants were attired in the exact costume of *Tom*, *Jerry* and *Logie*, and assumed the characters

\* The gates supposed to be alluded to, are those at the top of Constitution-hill, Spring-gardens, the Horse-guards, and Storey's gate, which are closed precisely at ten o'clock. All improvement however is progressive. Our forefathers did without the lamps; we of the present day shall have the credit of having introduced them; and some future generation, perhaps, may find out the use of them. The author of *Nigel* has quite startled the mere novel readers of the metropolis with the historical fact, that at no very remote period, the good people of London, who might frequent the Park for air, could scarcely call their right hands their own! Such, therefore, being the progress of civilization, who knows but that in another couple of centuries, England may arrive at such a pitch of refinement that it will be no longer considered necessary, in that part of this free country called St. James's-park, to threaten pregnant women with the hayonet for wearing their pattens through a piece of slough, or to charge in double quick upon an unfortunate trespasser on the grass under the sacred grove next to Downing-street, of which an instance was publicly witnessed a few days ago, whilst the poor wretch fell upon his knees and cried aloud to the soldier for mercy!

with the greatest precision, achieved the most wanton exploits, such as rushing against the company, by which several ladies were knocked down in the Rotunda, running about the gardens shouting "Stop thief!"—"Floor him!" and other *Egonian* expressions, and the whole company were kept in the greatest terror and confusion all the night by their riotous conduct. A vast number declared, that unless the Defendants were removed, they would be under the necessity of leaving the gardens. He (Mr. Bish) admonished the Defendants several times of the impropriety of their proceedings, but they persisted in continuing their career, till he desired Hall and his attendants to remove them from the gardens.

Mr. Simpson and Mr. Taylor spoke in corroboration of Mr. Bish's statement; adding, they had also expostulated with the Defendants, and begged them earnestly to desist, as there were several of the nobility present, and it would prove a serious injury to the proprietors; but they only lent a deaf ear to all their expostulations, and resumed their improper conduct.

The Defendants (who had been permitted to go at large on their own recognizances to appear, had changed their *Tom* and *Jerry* dresses, and were now very respectably attired), expressed their contrition for their folly, which they attributed to their freedom with the arrack punch, wine, &c. or they certainly would not have so disgraced themselves; they were very willing to pay any fine the Magistrate might impose on them, and would promise to be more circumspect for the time to come.

The Magistrate said, it would be much to the interest of the Proprietors, and would in all probability insure the future good order in the Gardens, if the Defendants were prosecuted for this offence.

Mr. Bish said he was willing to forego the prosecution, and proposed the Defendants paying 40s. each to the funds in aid of the distressed Irish, and to make a public apology in the newspapers.

The Defendants willingly agreed to this arrangement, and they were discharged upon Mr. John Reed giving a cheque on his banker for the 6l.

Mr. Bish expressed his determination to prosecute all persons who for the future may create the least disturbance in the Gardens; and by way of caution he would print the apology of the Defendants, and the bills should be posted in the Gardens, which, in all probability, would have the effect of preventing young men from degrading themselves, and annoying the company for the time to come.

**Horse-Stealing.**—A correspondent states that horse-stealing has of late become very prevalent in the North of England, and that a person who was lately convicted at Lancaster, subsequently confessed that, in his practice, he had stolen upwards of one hundred. Our correspondent further states, that, within the last ten days, and within the distance of 56 miles of Carlisle, no less than five horses had been stolen, disposed of, and again recovered by the owners.—*Globe*.

**Emigration.**—Fifty-six persons in the cotton business, emigrated last week from Carlisle to the United States.

**Benevolence.**—The Birth-day of St. Vincent Hawkins Whitshed, Esq. the only son of Sir James Hawkins Whitshed, K.C.B. Admiral of the Red, and Commander-in-chief at Portsmouth, who attained his 21st year on Monday the 29th of July, was joyfully celebrated at Holbrook Farm, Horsham, the country residence of Sir James. The numerous workmen and poor families residing in the immediate neighbourhood, were plentifully regaled with roast beef and plum-pudding, and good old English beverage. Tables were prepared for dinner, on a fine lawn, in front of the mansion; but owing to the heavy rains in the morning, they were obliged to be removed to more convenient situations. Amongst the toasts given after dinner, the following were drunk with great enthusiasm:—"The King," 4 times 4—"Sir J. H. Whitshed," 3 times 3—"Lady Whitshed and Family," 3 times 3—"St. Vincent Hawkins Whitshed, Esq. may he live long and be happy," 7 times 3.—The toast and song pre-

vailed until night had spread her sable veil, when the company slowly separated, highly gratified with the hospitable fare of which they had partaken.—Amongst the poor thus bountifully treated, there were present, the aged, the infirm, the lame, and the blind. Age appeared to assume a second youth; the infirm, to gather renewed strength on the occasion; and children seemed to vie with each other, which most should testify their gratitude by a spirited enjoyment of the festivity.—In addition to the above, we feel pleasure in noticing that 44 poor children, great part of whom are educated at the sole expence of Lady Whitshed, had each two complete suits of clothing delivered to them.—We could adduce numerous instances of the active benevolence of her Ladyship; but it may suffice to say, that the poor in that neighbourhood feel it with sincerity, and have at all times great reason to acknowledge it with thankfulness.

**Society for assisting the Greeks.**—The Committee of the Society for assisting the Greeks in Germany, have published in the SWABIAN MERCURY, a sort of Address, alluding generally to what they have already done, and calling on the public to enable them to continue their exertions. They say that their efforts have not been without success, and that they have inspired the Greeks with the warmest gratitude; and they express a hope that now, when the prospects of that nation have become more favourable, they will receive the aid of those who formerly doubted the possibility of success.

**Earl of Marchmont.**—A young man, a journeyman ropemaker at Gravesend, is claimant for the title and large estates of the late Earl of Marchmont, to whom it appears he was great nephew.

**Duke of St. Albans.**—The Duke of St. Albans, a Lieutenant in the Royal Navy, is placed on the list of retired Commanders.

**Bath.**—The Abbey Church in the city of Bath is about to be lighted with gas.

**Anecdote.**—The Earl of Dundonald has written a biographical sketch of the family of the late Mr. Coutts. Speaking of this gentleman's grandmother, a daughter of Sir John Cochrane, he relates the following anecdote:—"Sir John Cochrane being engaged in Argyle's rebellion against James the Second, was taken prisoner after a desperate resistance, and condemned to be hanged. His daughter having notice that the death-warrant, was expected from London, attired herself in men's clothes, and twice attacked and robbed the mails (between Bedford and Berwick) which conveyed the death-warrant, thus giving time for the friends of her husband to make intercession with the King, who granted a full pardon."

**Case of Furnal.**—The Duke of York has ordered an inquiry into the case of Furnal, flogged to death at Hull.

**Deserving Poor.**—Sir John Shelly intends granting for the free use of the deserving poor of his parish, a considerable quantity of land, in portions sufficient to keep a cow, rear poultry, and otherwise apply in the manner best calculated to supply their wants, and reward their labour.

**Remarkable Occurrence.**—In the year 1664, on the 5th of December, a boat on the Menai crossing that Strait, with eighty-one passengers, was upset, and only one passenger, named Hugh Williams, was saved.—On the same day, in the year 1785, was upset another boat, containing about 60 persons, and every soul perished, with the exception of one, whose name also was Hugh Williams; and on the 5th of August, 1820, a third boat met the same disaster, but the passengers of this were no more than twenty-five, and singular to relate, the whole perished, with the exception of one, whose name was Hugh Williams.—*Bristol Mercury*.

**Barber's Wit.**—A hair dresser at Halifax informed one of his customers, the other morning, that he had just been finishing off an attorney in that place, who had departed soon after to York, to attend his professional duties at the Assizes. On which the Gentleman enquired if he, the barber, had any cause to try there. "No," replied the operator, with great neatness, "I had much rather shave a lawyer, than let a lawyer shave me."



# PARLIAMENTARY.

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## Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FRIDAY, JULY 12, 1832.

### THE AMENDED MARRIAGE ACT.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL stated, that he had been requested to present a petition from a gentleman who was deeply interested in a bill now coming down from the House of Lords, entitled "the marriage act amendment bill," and which professed to be an amendment and explanation of the act of Geo. II. for the better prevention of clandestine marriages. The petition was from Arthur Chichester, Esq., heir at law, and claiming to be next heir to the large estates and title of the Marquis of Donegal, in the event of that nobleman's asserted marriage being declared to be null and void by the sentence of the spiritual courts. The petitioner set forth that the *ex post facto* operation of the bill in question would be, to validate and affirm such pretended marriage, and thereby to deprive him (the petitioner) of his just title to the estates which otherwise he must of right succeed to; and he then proceeded to recite that a suit had been entered into as by the Marquis of Donegal against the asserted Marchioness of Donegal, ostensibly with the object of annulling the marriage between them, but in fact collusively, in the hope of procuring it to be confirmed (as we understood.) (The honourable and learned gentleman then read largely from the petition, which was to the effect above stated; and submitted that the petitioner was likely to be seriously aggrieved by the passing of such a bill, and would be deprived by it of his vested rights to the extensive property which had been settled upon him by his grandfather, and to which he had been hitherto considered justly entitled; and then the petition, having recited the petitioner's title to the property, through a variety of entails, concluded by praying that he might be heard by counsel at the bar of the honourable house, against so much of the bill as might be deemed to affect his interests.) The honourable and learned gentleman proceeded to remark, that if these allegations were true, as he had no kind of reason to doubt, it was clear that the petitioner had a vested interest in very large and very valuable estates in the sister kingdom—an interest which he held, by the same title as that which secured the property of the hon. gent. who heard him (the Solicitor-Gen.) namely, the law of the land. The bill in question was a violation of every thing like equity, and went to strip this petitioner of estates to which he was thus entitled by the law of the land. He (the Solicitor-General) did trust, therefore, that upon a bill which was thus to operate on property that the petitioner at this moment had a legal right to dispose of by deed—and which he might legally convey to another for a valuable consideration—the petitioner would be allowed to be heard by counsel at the bar of that house. The hon. and learned gentleman added, that he felt himself on this occasion entitled to allude to one of the precedents which had been cited in favour of the bill, and as authority for this sort of operation—he meant the well-known case of Mr. Wright. Mr. Wright some years ago brought from 500 to 400 actions against divers clergymen in this country for non-residence, under the authority of an old act which had been disused, but was then still in force; and finally a bill was brought in to protect the clergymen from the old statute. In the arguments upon that bill it was contended, and fairly contended, that by the former statute Mr. Wright, or any other prosecutor under similar circumstances, had a vested interest in the penalties of the act; that the new bill was entirely an *ex post facto* one, and went to defeat that vested interest; and a multitude of precedents was produced in support of the claim of Mr. Wright; but if that gentleman's was a vested interest in a legal and statutory sense, how very different, and how much stronger, must be the right of Mr. Chichester to this property. (Hear.) He (the Solicitor-General), when the new bill was brought in to supersede the old statute, was himself of counsel for Mr. Wright; and though the house of lords rejected his case, they heard what arguments he had to offer in support of it with attention and indulgence, and decided that as a general principle no man could be deprived of a vested right. With Mr. Chichester, he (the Solicitor-General) was not acquainted; but he would beg to impress upon the house, that it was evident that gentleman was possessed, in this case, of vested rights of great importance, and that the operation of the new marriage bill would be to wrest them from him. Every body must know at the same time, that in many instances a vested interest was of greater value than an actual possession; and under all the circumstances, he (the Solicitor-General) felt himself entitled to apply, on behalf of the gentleman who had intrusted this petition to his care, that he might be heard by counsel at their bar, with such arguments against the passing of the bill as his counsel should have to urge.

Mr. SCARLETT thought the house should have been distinctly informed by the petitioner whether he was petitioning against the amendments or the body of the bill in question. (Hear.) It appeared to him, that the sole object of Mr. Chichester was delay (hear), so that by interposing this petition, the bill might stand over till the rising of the house, and thus be lost for the session. It seemed, too, doubtful how far he could be affected by the amendments at all.

Dr. LUSHINGTON suggested that the house would remember, that at the time when this bill was first introduced, Mr. Chichester's interests were in no way affected by it. The subsequent alterations and amendments made in the other House of Parliament had now brought them into question. His honourable and learned friend (Mr. Scarlett) was wrong in saying that the amendments did not affect Mr. Chichester. They did, on the contrary, very materially affect his interests, and he (Dr. Lushington) thought that, on the whole of the case, the house ought to grant the prayer of the petition.

Sir JAMES MACINTOSH perfectly remembered when it was that this bill was made retrospective, for it was on a motion introduced by himself in a committee of the whole house. All the amendments made in the House of Lords followed the retrospective clause. He thought sufficient time had been afforded to Mr. Chichester to have interposed his petition before the present occasion, and he did think that the doing so now was a mere contrivance with a view to delay, and so to lose the bill.

Mr. BRAGGE BATHURST submitted (as we understood him) that the course proposed by the petitioner was very informal.

The SPEAKER said, if the question was as to the receipt of this petition, there were very many precedents to warrant the house in receiving it. As to the prayer for being heard by counsel, if it applied to the whole of the bill, the petition was certainly too late, for he (the Speaker) should apprehend that of the general subject of the bill this house were now no longer masters. It had already gone from them, and was now returned, with certain amendments. With regard to those amendments, it was certainly quite unusual for the house to hear counsel on any thing but the general measure.

Mr. WETHERELL understood, generally speaking, that amendments coming from the House of Lords consisted of some little subordinate matters of minor importance; but in the present case the house had, in the way of amendment, 10 pages of legislation, while 20 lines only of the original bill were retained.

The petition was then brought up, read, and laid on the table.

Mr. BERNAL then presented a petition from Mr. W. Pritchard, of Doctors' Commons, a procurator-general in the Archdeacon's Court of Canterbury, on behalf of Samuel Blyth, setting forth that the son of the latter, A. F. Blyth, then a minor of the age of 18 years, was on the 9th of September 1831, by a license obtained upon a false affidavit that he was of the age of 21 and upwards, and had for the four weeks last past resided in the same place, married to Sarah Soden, widow, aged about 30 years, therefore a servant in the family of Mr. S. Blyth; that this marriage took place without his knowledge, privity, or consent, on the very day that the parties arrived at Dover from Mr. Blyth's residence at Paris; that Mr. Blyth, as the natural and lawful father and guardian of A. F. Blyth, instituted a suit in the Consistory Court of London, against Sarah Soden, falsely calling herself Blyth, for nullity of the said marriage, by reason of his son's minority; that on the 26th of June last, when it came on for hearing, the counsel for Sarah Soden declined offering any defence on her behalf, as upon the merits of the law, but declared that he had recommended to his client to enter an appeal from the Court's expected sentence of nullity, upon no other ground but that under the pending marriage act amendment bill, this marriage, though void under the existing law (the 26th Geo. II.) might ultimately be established as good and valid; that the Judge of the Consistory Court, on the day before named, did, by his sentence, pronounce such marriage to be null and void, and therefore the petitioner prayed the house that in the pending bill no clause might be passed, which, by its retrospective effect of validating the said marriage, to the prejudice of the rights of Samuel Blyth, the father of the said minor.

The petition was ordered to lie on the table, and to be printed.

Dr. PHILLIMORE begged to present a petition from the wife of the party, in respect of whom the petition just introduced had been offered. It had been put into his hands by a highly respectable individual, whose name was subscribed to it.

This petition, which was from Mr. J. R. Buzhelli, also a procurator-general of the Archdeacon's Court, on behalf of Mrs. Sarah Blyth, was then read; and its prayer was of precisely an opposite tendency to that of the preceding one.

Dr. LUSHINGTON stated shortly the facts of the case, observing that the parties had been married at Dover clandestinely.

Dr. PHILLIMORE called the attention of the house to the striking allegations of the wife, that she was pregnant by Mr. A. F. Blyth, at the time of her marriage, and was again so at this period. Was this a case which could make it unjust to apply such a clause as the amended bill contained?

Mr. BROUGHAM presented a petition from Mr. Thomas Flanagan, who complained that he was, not in a very novel or uncommon situation—ruined by a Chancery suit. (laughter.) The hon. members who

indulged in merriment were of course not similarly circumstanced. The petitioner also stated, that in consequence of poverty, he had been unable to appeal; but if he had only been half ruined by the suit, the appeal would have completed his destruction. His prayer was, that the house would revise the practice of the Court of Chancery and shorten the duration of the suits in it. If hon. gentlemen barely connected with that Court, instead of indulging in laboured enlogiums upon its judges, would devote only a small portion of their zeal to the correction of its defects and abuses, the public might then be some gainers by their parliamentary exertions.

The petition was read, and laid on the table.

#### MARRIAGE ACT.

Dr. PHILLIMORE moved the order of the day for the consideration of the Lords' amendments to the marriage act.

The order of the day having been ready.

Dr. PHILLIMORE expressed his hope that the house would concur in the alterations made in the bill, as they were calculated to effect the object the house had in view at the time it passed the measure, which had been so much changed. The amendments had received the most deliberate consideration of the House of Lords, and in fact carried the principle further than had been anticipated. The honourable and learned gentleman then explained the nature and effect of the various amendments in some detail, and concluded by imploring the house to remedy great injustice by passing the bill, and accomplishing a purpose he had for years entertained.

Dr. LUSHINGTON was aware, that in opposing the bill he was taking the unpopular side of the question, but he trusted that the house would pause when it reflected that this measure repealed all that had been done since the year 1754, in a manner perfectly novel, and in his opinion impracticable. The present was the only occasion when the house was afforded an opportunity of reconsidering a subject that affected property and interests to an immense amount. It was singular that there were only 30 lines of the original bill left, while ten pages of new and undigested matter was added by their lordships. Some parts, especially one most important clause, were so confusedly worded, that it was wholly unintelligible. It was not less remarkable that if the principle of the bill were good, it had not been extended to Ireland, so that the framers of the bill, by limiting it, had practically contradicted themselves. The honourable and learned gentleman then proceeded to dissect the bill, and pointed out the injustices which it appeared to him would be inflicted on various individuals under many of its clauses. So obscure, so unintelligible, were several of the provisions, that he was sure it would puzzle the Lord Chancellor, with all his law, to understand the measure. It would affect most injuriously a great deal of property, the inheritance of which depended on contingent remainders. Many individuals vested their money in the purchase of reversions, and contingent reversions, depending on parties not marrying, whose interests might be materially injured by this bill. Were these cases of rare occurrence? Certainly not. He, along with several other gentlemen, happened to be trustees of a property amounting to not less than 700,000l. or 800,000l., which was realized by lending money 24 years ago, on an estate depending at that time on two lives. If either of those parties had issue in consequence of a marriage, which, under the existing law, would not be valid, this new measure would legitimize the offspring of that marriage, and deprive those who were now entitled to the property, of their just right. The honourable and learned gentleman then commented on that part of the bill which provided that perjury committed for the purpose of procuring a license, should be punished with transportation. When man and wife fell out, they all knew that their disputes were generally carried on with considerable acrimony; and this bill held out a strong temptation, when family disputes occurred, for one of the parties, where perjury had been committed, to inform against the other, and to untie the marriage knot, by having recourse to transportation. Then, there were various provisions, with respect to granting the license, which, if he were Bishop of London, would induce him never to issue one. He would condemn all his friends to celibacy for life, sooner than go through such a proceeding. Were he the bishop, he would say, "You must continue bachelors, as far as I am concerned; you shall get no license from me." (laughter.) Then the clergyman must be satisfied of the individuality of the party; and he must be convinced that the words of the parish register were precisely the same with the extract inserted in the license, although the party might have been born in Cornwall or Northumberland, and the marriage was to be solemnized in London, or vice versa. It was said that a noble lady was a very great friend to this bill. He believed it to be the fact, for it certainly savoured more of the petticoat than of masculine understanding. (A laugh.) A marriage fraudulently entered into, if celebrated by banns, went unpunished under the provisions of this bill; but if it were celebrated by license, transportation followed. Now he should be glad to know why a false oath should be punished in one case, and not in another? Why in

the one case should transportation be awarded, while impunity was granted in the other? He was not to be brought over to support this bill on the plea that it would do away one evil now, and that it might be improved at a future period. No bill ought to pass that honest but such as the great majority of members could declare, upon their consciences, they perfectly understood, and were acquainted with the effects and consequences to which it might lead. (hear, hear.) His learned friend had admitted that there was some obscurity in the bill. What! obscurity in the marriage act?—obscurity in the law of the land?—obscurity in a bill which was to sanction the most solemn engagement that a man could possibly enter into? This was stated, and it was worthy of remark, by the author and supporter of the measure; and could the house think of passing it, because in some future session they would remedy the mischiefs to which it was likely to give rise—mischiefs upon which they themselves rushed with their eyes open? For these reasons he should move "That the amendments be read a second time this day six months."

Mr. PLUNKETT said the hon. and learned gentleman had called on him and others, before they assented to any measure, to take care that they understood every sentence and syllable of it. This was certainly imposing a very difficult task on gentlemen (a laugh)—a task which he feared they would be unable to execute. (a laugh.) If such a custom had prevailed, it would undoubtedly have one good effect—it would have considerably diminished the number of laws on our statute book. (a laugh.) He perhaps did not understand every sentence and syllable in the bill now before the house, but he believed in his conscience that it was a measure which would do great good, by removing a system whose principal features were manifest injustice and gross cruelty, and he also thought that any inconveniences to which it might give birth might very easily be cured. (hear, hear.) The hon. and learned gent. said, "Adhere to the ancient law of the land, and resist this innovation." He would say, "Let us return to the ancient law of the land, on which the existing marriage act is an innovation. (hear, hear.) It was described as an innovation by the great commentator on the laws of England, and such it really was. The marriage act passed in 1754 was an innovation on the ancient and indubitable law of this country. That act was introduced by Lord Hardwicke, to prevent the children of distinguished families, in their minority, from forming unsuitable alliances. It was clear that the evil which it was intended to meet could not be very extensive; and, in his opinion, it might have been cured by judicious moral restraint. For his own part, he knew no better mode of preventing such a mischief than by good example, by kindness, by the application of mildness and temper. Conduct of that description would prevent children from committing the error against which the aid of the legislature was deemed necessary. He did not mean to say that legislative authority might not be beneficially resorted to on such an occasion; but it ought to be used for the purpose of forming such guards and securities as would prevent the offensive act from being done, instead of sending forth a bill, like that of 1754, which was so loosely framed, that an improper marriage might easily be effected, and which afterwards visited with punishment both the innocent and the guilty. That act left it in the power of those persons whom it was the object of the legislature to restrain from unsuitable marriages, to effect the object they had in view, if they either wilfully or mistakenly took a false oath. It left it not in the power of the parent, or guardian of the minor—it left it not in the power of the clergyman, to prevent the marriage, or to inquire into the truth of the minor's allegation. All that was necessary was his oath. The bill now before the house left it not to the party himself. It required that his age, and the consent of his parent or guardian, should be verified by the affidavits of third persons, stating their knowledge of the facts. The act of 1754 had not the effect of punishing the author of a fraud,—no, it visited with punishment a remote and offending posterity. (hear.) Was it not, then, contrary to justice? It made the offspring of certain families bastards—it destroyed their inheritable blood—and as estates could not devolve on them, they must either go to some other branch of the family, or if it had become extinct, the property became vested in the Crown. It was a monstrous act, and he rejoiced that the present measure would put an end to its operation. It was an act undistinguishing and merciless—it was an act cutting up all the relations of life—it was an act unsettling property and destroying the peace and happiness of society. (hear.) The hon. and learned gent. had described most pathetically, the distress which must afflict a noble family when any of its branches formed a rash matrimonial connexion. He could feel for the distress of parents and relations on such an occasion, but he could not bring himself to remove that distress by hurrying ruin on those who had not offended. Let the hon. and learned gent. look to the incalculable misery which the present law heaped on the other side. Could the distress of a disappointed family be placed in competition with it? (hear.) Were not disgrace and infamy, under the existing act, introduced into the bosom of families which had before been the abode of innocence and virtue? (hear.) Did it not bring ruin and discredit on those who, in the first instance, had no means of averting the act



which was visited with so much calamity? (Hear, hear.) He was surprised at the resistance the present bill had met with in the other house, from one of whom he could not speak but in terms of respect and affection. He alluded to an individual (Lord Stowell) who had long been the ornament of this house, and who had been most deservedly raised to the peerage. His opposition to the measure was a melancholy proof that neither strength of mind, extent of learning, nor maturity of experience, were capable of eradicating deep-rooted prejudices. Three objections were raised against the present bill;—first, that the principles of our legislation were decidedly hostile to *ex post facto* laws; second, that if this bill were to have a retrospective effect, it ought to provide for the rights of property, which it did not; and third, that if those rights were not attended to, it ought, at least, not to affect by its operation suits which were now pending. Now he denied that it was against the practice of our legislation to frame bills that operated retrospectively. When laws were made which encroached on the common law, which affected the rights of individuals, and which were found to be unwise or dangerous, it was erroneous to say that the practice was not to remedy them by retrospective laws. A memorable instance of this was to be found in the repeal of the Popery laws, both in England and Ireland. When certain of those laws, the recovery laws, were repealed in 1781, did the act of repeal merely say, that they should not operate in future? No; it went back, and relieved those who had been subject to their operation, with a few special exceptions. With respect to the effect which the present measure would have on property, especially that which depended on contingent remainders, the hon. and learned gentleman must know that the marriage act of 1754 was not passed with the most distant view to the security of those who were interested in that species of property. Measures connected with this very subject, and having a retrospective effect, had already been sanctioned by the Legislature. Witness the bills introduced by Lord Hertford and Bishop Horsley to legalize certain marriages solemnized by banns, in chapels where marriages had not been solemnized previously to the year 1754. The case of Wright was also completely in point. By the act of the 13th of Charles II. all marriages solemnized between 1642 and 1660 were rendered valid though many of them took place under circumstances that made them void. At that period persons thought themselves at liberty to marry before a justice of the peace, and all those marriages were legalized. He could refer to another very strong case. By the common law, if any priest married, the marriage was void, the issue of the marriage were declared illegitimate, and the property devolved on the person or persons in remainder. But, by the 3rd of Edward VI., and by the 5th and 6th of the same King, which recited the provisions of the 3d, it was declared that the marriages of priests were, to all intents and purposes, valid and effectual and that the issue of such marriages were entitled to the property of their parents. It had not been thought affrontful to the House of Lords to propose dealing with legitimate issue in point of property as if they were illegitimate. By passing an act of this kind the house would entitle itself to the gratitude of the country: they would proceed so far in disentangling our laws from technicalities. But the lords had contended for what militated against the interests of the community. He (Mr. Plunkett) would follow the example of Lord Hardwicke, who had said that there were clauses introduced into the bill which he did not approve, but he would say take it as his marriage act, for better and for worse. So he would say of this bill. (loud cheers.)

Mr. HUDSON GURNEY supported the bill, though he felt bound to express his dissent from some of the amendments made by the Lords.

Mr. WETHERELL objected both to the retrospective and prospective parts of the bill, as violations of the law. His honourable and learned friend had expressed just reprobation of canvassing for a private bill. He thought it a hundred times worse to canvass on a public bill. But it was notorious to all London that this bill had an aspect to a particular case. Appeals had been made to humanity and feeling. He required no such arguments to humanize his feelings, but in the opposite scale he put general justice and wisdom. (Hear.) The hon. and learned gentleman concluded by protesting against the indecent haste with which the measure was being hurried through the house; he should most heartily give his vote in favour of its postponement.

Dr. PHILIMORE explained. He denied that the present bill had been prepared with a view to any particular case; and maintained that its retrospective operation was not as decided as that of the measure which had been brought forward in 1817.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL resisted, in every view, the amendments which had been attached to the bill by the upper house. The act, as it now stood, differed totally, except as to two clauses, from the act which had originally been proposed to the House of Commons; the alterations introduced were pregnant with danger and with mischief; and yet Parliament was desired, almost without consideration, to adopt them. He acknowledged that the existing law might press hard in particular instances; but let the house look at the measure which was proposed to be substituted for it. The mode in which the prospective clause provided for the protection of minors in future, was really worthy of the attention of honourable members. Suppose the kind of case against which the act provided. Some man took advantage of a girl of fortune's

inexperience, and by fraud or by perjury, inveigled her into an improvident marriage. Under such circumstances the whole personal property of the woman (her whole fortune if it was funded) came into possession of the husband. Now how did this new law propose to punish such an offender? The punishment designed for him was really worth attention. The law transported the husband for life, and so deprived the wife of her protector; it confiscated the whole of his property to the Crown, and so robbed her of those means which had only vested in him by his marriage with her. (Hear, hear.) And let the house consider the situation in which parties were placed. The fact of fraud in a marriage might be discovered years after it had taken place; and the private malice of a third person might plunge a whole family in ruin. (Hear, hear.) The question, then was, not whether there were evils about the existing law, but whether the house was disposed to introduce greater evils in order to remove them. And really the manner in which the bill was drawn ought to be noticed. There were enactments in it so absurd, as that it was impossible they could be complied with. The clause, for instance, relating to the granting of licenses. Licenses were not to be granted but upon the taking of certain oaths. Now what was the first oath? It ran thus:—"If a license is required for the marriage of parties, both or either of whom shall be alleged to have obtained the age of 21 years, such parties shall respectively make oath that they are respectively, and that each of them believes the other to be of the full age of 21 years." So, then, if one of the parties was 21 years of age, the other was to swear that he or she was twenty-one also. (Hear, and laughter.) And the same clause proceeded—"The parties are to make oath that the consent of the person or persons whose consent be by law required to their marriage has been given. Who were the persons whose consent was so required? The very law itself repealed that act which made the consent of parents or of guardians necessary. Who were these parties whose consent was to be sworn to? (Hear, hear.) The honourable and learned gentleman (Dr. Phillimore) denied that the bill had been framed to meet any particular case; but it was impossible for any one not to perceive that there were persons who looked forward to the bill with interested motives. (cheers.) He (the Attorney-general) would not detain the house by going through all the clauses of the bill; but there was one case of blunder so palpable, that he could not help mentioning it; and it was not a blunder introduced in the amendments, but a real blunder made by the honourable and learned framer of the bill himself. What would the house say to a clause enacting that, before banns of marriage could be published, "the names of the parties and the houses of their abode should be fixed upon the door of the parish church?" (Hear, and laughter.) But if he objected to the prospective measures of the bill, to the retrospective clause he was still more decidedly opposed. The effect of that clause was to put an end to all distinction—to make no difference between cases of absolute perjury and cases of ignorance or neglect; but at once to set up and make valid all marriages, whatever their character, since the year 1754. The evils which must arise out of the passing such a measure divided themselves into ramifications into which it was scarcely possible to follow them. A marriage might be rendered valid long after the parties were dead; and property which had passed to rightful heirs would be taken from those heirs and transferred to an illegitimate offspring. Suppose A having an interest in a property falling issue of B, and B's illegal marriage to be made valid; and his issue legitimate, by the present bill. Or vary the case (which was possible) still farther. Suppose A to have sold or mortgaged his interest; suppose the interest to have been transferred (for so it might be) through half a dozen hands, could there be a more gross invasion of the rights of private property than the doing of any act by which that interest was made forfeit? Was it just to benefit a wilful violator of the law at the expense of parties who had never violated the law at all? The more that he (the Attorney-General) heard of the bill, the more he was inclined to oppose its passing into a law. However he might consent to a change of system for the future, he never would consent to the violation of existing contracts. It was a new measure—a measure full of importance, and a measure, at least, upon which the house ought to pause. Delay, as it happened, could produce no material inconvenience; for, with the happy inconsistency which ran through the act, it repealed the existing law forthwith, but did not introduce the new one until September.

Sir J. MACINTOSH said he would occupy the attention of the house but for a short time. It had been said that the votes of members had been canvassed on this bill. If that were the case, he would say he was in ignorance of it. No man had presumed to canvass him upon the subject. He knew of no parties to the measure in any way; but when he saw the great injustice of the present law of marriage—when he perceived its immoral tendency—when he perceived the conduct of individuals who sought to take advantage of that injustice—when he saw one branch of a family endeavouring to destroy the honour, the dignity, the wealth of another, for the sake of personal gain, he could not but raise his voice against an act which could sanction such evils. It was to him a matter of surprise that objections should have been made to the amendments of the lords, who could not be accused of any great disposition to alterations in the existing laws, and who were proverbially jealous of any such alteration. To him

It appeared that the amendments of the Lords had rendered the bill less objectionable than it was when it left the House of Commons; but if the bill was imperfect before it left that (the Commons) house, whose was the fault? It was, he would maintain, the fault of those who had before neglected to discuss the measure, when a challenge to that effect had been thrown out to them. It was, then, their fault if the house was now called upon to legislate upon this important question at so late a period of the session. He would not now follow into minute details—he would not waste his time in answering the objections of those who were word-catching and hunting for syllables, but go to the principle of the bill. The law as it now stood with respect to nullity of marriages, was one, the intensity of whose punishment, acted inversely in proportion to the innocence of the parties on whom it operated. I was asked, "will you validate that which has for 70 years been invalid, and which has been rendered so by the perjuries of individuals years ago." He would answer, yes; and for the sake of those parties who were innocent of such perjuries, and who ought not at this distance to be visited with such punishment. Was it to be supposed, that for some informality, for some technical objection, the house was to go on rendering marriages void, and rendering generation after generation illegitimate, until some near relation at the end of sixty or seventy years should come in to take advantage of the first informality, for the purpose of making that property his which in strict justice belonged to others? (hear). He was not one who would disturb the security of property, but it was because he was so that he would support the amendments of the present bill. If it was said that the law of nature visited the sins of the father on the children, he would say that was the reason why the legislature should not add to the visitation—why they should not visit them not only on the children, but on the grandchildren and great grandchildren, and that, too, at a time when their forefathers, the authors of the crime—if crime was committed—were beyond the reach of human punishment. This was not a particular, it was a general law, and its effect on particular individuals ought not to militate against its general application. It was said that it was retrospective, but was there no precedent for such laws? Was not the law which rendered legitimate the marriage of Cranmer, and which rendered null his vows of celibacy, a retrospective law? Were there not many acts passed after the Commonwealth, rendering valid the acts under that authority, retrospective laws? The house was told to look to the law authorities on this subject. If they were to inquire what was the law, they might quote authorities and precedents, and be bound by them; but if they were to consider what ought to be the law, they should discard black letter and Grim Gribber, and look to the natural feelings and principles of mankind (hear, hear.) This bill ought not, as was said, to be one of divorce between patrimony and matrimony; it was a question between legitimacy and succession, and he contended that it would be violating all the laws affecting that state, if the child were to be made a pauper, inheriting his father in his name, his honours, and every thing except his property. He wished to caution the house against being led away by the feelings of persons who were learned in the law, for they generally had a prejudice in favour of what was law, and were opposed to any alteration; but surely it would not be now contended that what was law might not be beneficially altered; and if alteration were admitted, the question would be, how far it was to go? In the present case it would go for nothing if it did not act retrospectively. The security of property, instead of being less, would become greater by this bill; and as one instance, he would state, that in one great commercial town—a town conspicuous for the industrious activity of its commercial inhabitants—there was not a man who held a house: the possession of which would be secure to him if the present bill did not pass. The great object of all law in this country was secure succession and possession to legitimacy. If the latter were admitted, upon what principle could the two former be denied? In conclusion he would add, that the retrospective clauses were in his opinion entitled to the support of the house, because they tended to repair the injury already done, and became they went to secure property and succession. The legal right still remained the same, and who were they who could be injured by it?—those who after the lapse of years sought to drag the private family concerns of their nearest friends before the public, in order to forward their own base advantage.

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY said the principle which the house was to consider was, the comparison of benefits between the law as it now stood, and the proposed alteration. He supported the present bill and its amendments, because he thought it was calculated to repair injuries which had been done by the former act. It was said that this bill was introduced to meet a particular case. If he were to support it on that ground, he should consider himself disgraced; but it ought to be no objection to the bill, if there was a case of such manifest oppression from the existing law, as would force an attention to the law, and the necessity of its amendment upon the consideration of the house. (hear, hear.) He should contend that the hardships inflicted by the existing marriage act were greater than those inflicted by the law of attainder, inasmuch as the latter were capable of mitigation, and the former were not. Under the marriage act the offence was latent, and might escape observation for more than one generation. As soon, however, as it was

discovered the consequences were irremediable; the party, to whom the property had descended, forfeited it; there was a defect in his blood, which immediately transferred his fortune to his collateral relatives. In the case of attainder, however, the treason was open and notorious; the blood was at once known to be tainted; the property devolved to the Crown, which in its leniency generally restored it to the family of the offending party after the withholding of it for a few years had satisfied the purposes of public justice. Indeed, the principle of forfeiture, as acknowledged in the marriage act of 1754, was a most outrageous violation of all true principle, because it inflicted a heavy punishment, not upon those who had committed, but upon those who were perfectly free from any offence. For his own part he was free to confess that he preferred the principle of this bill as it had been sent down to them from the other house, to that which was embraced in the bill that they had themselves sanctioned. If they felt that the existing law of marriage was more cruel in its operation than the law of treason, it was impossible that they should be contended with a prospective principle; they were bound, in justice, to repair by a retrospective clause the evils of which they had already made themselves the authors. He knew that, in passing a retrospective law which was to affect property, he was calling on the house to tread upon delicate ground; but still it was possible, that by adhering too closely to a general principle they might do more mischief than by boldly transgressing it. He trusted that they would not allow any general argument upon the inviolability of property to tie up their hands in this case, and to prevent them doing justice to those whose interests had been cruelly affected by their past legislation. He saw the horrors which the act of 1754 had already inflicted, in so dreadful a point of view, and looked forward to the still greater horrors it was certain to occasion with so much alarm and anxiety, that he was ready to make every effort in his power to get rid of a measure which he considered to be much more severe than the law relative to high treason (cheers.)

Mr. CANNING stated, that he voted for this bill on the ground of expediency. He did not altogether approve of its enactments, but he saw that if it were not passed now, no amendment would in all probability be made in the act of 1754, which every body allowed to be cruel and defective. If it were passed in its present shape, it would be found so incompetent to the purpose for which it was framed, that it would be necessary to bring in a bill in the next session to amend and explain it. In the hope, therefore, of obtaining a better legislative measure on the subject of marriage than was to be found either in the existing law, or that which it was now proposed to substitute for it, he should vote in favour of the present motion.

The gallery was then cleared for a division, when their appeared—

For the clause, 122 | Against it, 20 | Majority, 102.

The remaining clauses were, as we understood, whilst strangers were excluded from the gallery, agreed to without a division.

The other orders of the day being passed through, the house adjourned at a QUARTER BEFORE THREE O'CLOCK.

### Admiralty Court.

ADMIRALTY COURT, FRIDAY, JULY 12, 1822.

THE WOODBRIDGE—MUNNINGS, MASTER.

This was an appeal from the Vice Admiralty Court at Mauritius, on the seizure and detention of this vessel by his Majesty's frigate *MANCHESTER*, John Bree Purvis, Esq. Commander.

The *WOODBRIDGE*, it appeared, in consequence of a premium of five dollars per head for the importation of mules and asses to the Isle of France, proceeded to Mascout, in the Persian Gulf, and there took in a cargo of 350 asses and mules, and was proceeding on her voyage to the Mauritius, when, by stress of weather, sickness and death among her crew, she was obliged to put into Tamatavia, in the island of Madagascar. Her crew, by sickness and death, consisting of 68 persons, being reduced to ten working men. In consequence of their want of hands to enable her to prosecute their voyage, Captain Munnings applied to the French Governor of Tamatavia, who sent on board eight natives of that country. With these she proceeded to Calcutta, and took in a cargo of rice, on the application (in consequence of what had been stated by the purser of the *WOODBRIDGE*, who quitted the ship), that they were slaves.

The Vice-Admiralty Court at the Mauritius, upon its being shown that these persons were merely employed as mariners, and as such, well treated on board; and Captain Munnings having produced a certificate from the Governor of Tamatavia, that they were lent as mariners, on condition of their being brought back to their native country, deposed restitution; but condemned each party to pay their own costs. The present appeal of the ship *WOODBRIDGE* was to obtain costs and damages against the *MANCHESTER* on the ground of vexatious and groundless detention for a period of between two and three months.

The Court deferred judgment till the next Court day.



# ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

— 505 —

## The Bull.

DEBUT, MEDICAT, &c.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

When JOHN THE FOURTH quoted Burke to show that all was wrong in our government of this country, (as JOHN THE SECOND was always quoting him to show that all was right) his Lion's Mouth was stuffed with refutations of the calumny. It was proved on the highest authority that though we had not introduced the refinements of splendour amid uncultivated society, yet we had built the Temple of Justice and the Altars of Mercy. To what language does the BULL now give currency? One of its Correspondents says "The present period appears to me more fertile in those improvements and works which can alone mark the English rule in this country than any which has preceded it;" and then proceeds to inform us that a Steam-Boat and Dredging Machines are in progress (whether they would remain as monuments of our rule is another question); and that there is a strong disposition to build another Suspension Bridge over Tolly's Nulla, the resolution to do so being already actually suspended. What I would fain know, amidst all this variety, is, whether the BULL wishes to abide by the doctrine of allegorical building which is promulgated on the deposition of JOHN THE FOURTH, or to revert to that plain pucks Masonry which he advocated, and its present Correspondent patronizes.

Z. HOMESPUN.

## Mr. Moorcroft.

Since the issue of our last publication, which contained an abstract of Mr. Moorcroft's proceedings and expectations, we have been favoured with the sight of a late Letter from Leh in Ladakh, dated September 14, 1822, which contains some interesting particulars worthy of publication.

It appears from this Letter that on the day preceding the date on which it was written, the persons sent by Mr. Moorcroft to Yarkund, had returned to Leh, with Letters from the principal Authorities there, the tenor of which was unfavourable to his wishes; so that he was compelled to abandon all thoughts of visiting that city.

It is known that this refusal on the part of the Authorities at Yarkund to admit a British Traveller into their territory from India, has been occasioned by the preponderating influence of Russia in that quarter, where she is endeavouring to secure by gigantic strides, that Commercial Intercourse, which might have been enjoyed by British Merchants, if earlier or more decisive measures had been taken to ensure it.

Mr. Moorcroft was, however, on the point of setting out for Kashmeer, having already engaged the horses necessary for his journey, and proposing to commence his march early in October.

Among the interesting acquisitions already made by Mr. Moorcroft in his progress through these elevated and imperfectly known regions, the following are perhaps worthy of enumeration.

1st. The discovery of vast resources of Timber suited to Ship-building, and sufficient in quantity to supply all the demands of Ship-builders in India for years to come.—2nd. The discovery of a whiter and more productive kind of Wheat than any variety yet known in Britain.—3d. The discovery of several sorts of Barley, all more productive and several containing more valuable properties for malting than those hitherto cultivated in England.—4th. The discovery of a Plant that cures the Rot in Sheep, of which disease the late Mr. Bakewell asserted that some hundreds of thousands died every year in Britain.—5th. The discovery of a hardy variety of Hay, with which even the waste Moors and heath-covered Commons of England may be cultivated, so as to afford winter-food for at least an additional million of Sheep, while the quality of this food is such as to fatten them in half the time they would require to fatten on any other known forage

at present in use.—6th. The discovery of a breed of Mountain Sheep, of which every Cottager in England not receiving parochial relief, may keep three with more ease than he can maintain a Cur Dog; so that every little Farmer may keep a small flock of them on the present waste produce of his farm. This breed is secured, and arrangements are made for keeping a stock of them for the next three years.

If the remainder of Mr. Moorcroft's journey be as productive of advantage to his country, as the former portion of it is likely to be,—there are few Travellers who will be able to enumerate greater public benefits resulting from their labours than his enterprising Individual.

## Indigo Planters.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

Not having access to your Paper, I drew up the following reply to an Extract from it, which I observed in the HUKKARU of Saturday last, and as you gave publicity to that, may I beg of you also to publish this.\*

Your obedient Servant,

Dacca, January 24, 1823.

CIVIS.

To the Editor of the Hukkuru.

SIR,

Truth has been said to lie at the bottom of a well: but whatever its locality, certain it is that human reason has seldom reached it by the first effort, and that it is only the collision of opposing minds, in the progress of free discussion, that leads us at last near to her recesses. The freest and the fullest discussion, therefore, of any subject of new or unascertained properties, must be the most desirable object of every sincere aspirant after simple verity, or after any unprejudiced or unbiassed measure of public or private utility or general good; and such discussions, if conducted with candour and temper, can never fail to inform the mind, and to point the way at least towards the focus of truth and right.

In this spirit the letter of the Correspondent of the JOURNAL, extracted in your Paper of yesterday last, claims the attention of candid enquirers into the actual relations of the Indigo Planters, as detailed in Mr. Falconer's Pamphlet, to which it alludes, and it is hoped that the writer of that letter will not take it amiss that I endeavour to point out to him where he has misapplied and evidently misconstrued the propositions of that Pamphlet. So far from the author's proposing, as the letter alleges, in cases of misrule and violence, "Do not judicially unravel these disputes, do not teach all parties the stern and impressive admonition of the law," &c. &c. the very passages of the Pamphlet quoted by the Correspondent declare, that it is the absence of adequate judicial authorities "for unravelling these cases," like the Justices of Peace in England, and for "teaching all parties the stern and impressive admonitions of the law," which renders it necessary to institute additional provisions and new enactments for that purpose. The part of the Pamphlet, as I understand it, to which this writer's observations particularly apply, goes directly to prove the necessity of a more summary and decisive mode of bringing all parties concerned in such disturbances and dishonesties, immediately under the arm of the judicial authority in its sternest character of redressing against and inflicting punishment on the crimes of turbulence and dishonesty. The Pamphlet proposes that, on producing a legal document sanctioned by official registry in the Judicial Courts, and thereby paying a stamp revenue to Government, the Police Officers should be empowered to force all the parties to a summary and strict judicial scrutiny, that punishment and redress should be awarded while it could be most useful and effective, both in preventing evil and producing

\* The Editor of the JOURNAL will not infer that the writer of this never reads his Paper. He is a Subscriber, but at this moment has not access to the JOURNAL, from accidental causes, but shall see it soon and give a full reply in that Paper to any additional matter requiring it, which may be in the letter, of which he has only seen the extract in the HUKKARU.

CIVIS.

good. In human laws the sanatory and preventive object has generally been preferred to the vindictive or penal, by all communities in a state of civilization, and such laws are always found more effective than either "the fears of hell; or the hangman's whip, to keep the wretch in order," however much the passions, in untutored barbarism, may have inclined legislators in our country to call for sacrifice rather than mercy or prevention. In this respect I cannot help believing with Mr. Falconer, that the prompt and firm power proposed to be vested in Darogahs, for bringing, upon the authority of a legally authenticated document, the parties at once to judicial scrutiny, whether that scrutiny rests with Judge or Collector, would be attended with extensive benefit, both as giving a preventive rather than vindictive character to the law, and as applying the remedy directly to the object and the sense, so that the meanest capacity could not misunderstand the purport of the law, nor the craftiest attempt to evade it. So clear a proceeding would, I am sure, be regarded as an important aid by all who have felt the embarrassment attending the management of such cases in the present ordinations of the Courts—

I beg leave in the next place to represent a very unlogical and unfair application of the Pamphlet's arguments against itself. It is quite unnecessary for establishing truth to take up false ground, or pervert simple details. Let us give the Planter's arguments fair play. The Correspondent imputes to the Pamphlet the preposterous reasoning that follows, "Do not judicially unravel these disputes, but separate the litigants by 8 miles, giving each a strict monopoly of all the Indigo that can be grown within a circle of 16 miles in diameter." Now this illustrates how very weak, and consequently how erroneous and unjust are the efforts of reason, even in able men, as the writer of the Letter seems to be, without the correction and castigation of collusive discussion. This would no doubt pass for logical arguments and refutations of unanswerable cogency and force, unless there were opportunity of exposing its weak points and shewing where the obliquity and unfairness crept in.

The writer of the Pamphlet has endeavoured to demonstrate that the Planter, by investing property in the soil for the purpose of rendering productive all the possible crop of Indigo plant within a certain circle, establishes a kind of anomalous property or right in that circle of cultivation, as far as can be offered sufficient inducement to the tenantry to cultivate it for him, and in as much as he cannot be deprived of that cultivation by another without annihilating the property which he invested there for that cultivation. Mr. Falconer, on this principle, claimed protection for the Planter from this annihilation of the property so invested, as a matter of right; or if he failed in establishing that claim as a right, he recommended it as a matter of expediency and public good, on account of the demoralization and other evils both to the people, the trade, and the revenue, arising from the contentions of avarice and encroaching cupidity in the pre-occupied circles of cultivation. On these principles he recommended either as a protection of certain anomalous private rights, (analogous to other existing provisions in law) or as a measure of public utility and expediency, that restrictions should be imposed on the liberty of encroaching on such pre-occupied conventional property, or on the right of preference to such affianced cultivation. If the reasoning on which such pretensions were founded, is supposed erroneous or false, it is fair and proper to expose its falsehood in the free discussion of the subject; and if the kind of protection or immunity to the property sunk in his buildings, or the kind of anomalous right to preference in the surrounding cultivation, on the established or common terms for which he contended, be supposed to partake too much of the nature of a monopoly, or of any pernicious infringement of public right, then it is proper and fair to prove this, and to confute his pretensions; but from these premises it is a totally unjustifiable, unlogical, and depraved contortion of his reasoning to impute to his arguments such an inference as this—"Do not judicially unravel these disputes, but separate the litigants by 8 miles, giving each a monopoly of a circle of 16 miles." &c. &c.—

The Pamphlet recommended, as circumstances should direct, a provisional distance of 8 miles to be preserved between

every two Factories, which, dividing the space equally between both, would only leave a circle of 8 miles diameter for each, not 16 as misrepresented. Any specific limit of course should depend on the circumstances of the situation, and the provision suggested in the Pamphlet that the neighbours should not be injured in their preoccupancies, would constitute the safest rule of control as to distance. Some such general rule, confirmed by Government, would, I am sure, be felt by me, as by every Magistrate in the Indigo districts, a blessed relief.

The Pamphlet also endeavoured to prove, that the Ryots instead of benefiting (as the Correspondent insinuates would be the case) by the competition of the Planters, are both deprived and impoverished by it in the end, and are enriched only by the fair and equitable protection of the trade, and thereby are enabled to promote the welfare of the Planter who enriches them. How much of the littleness of human nature as well as of the fallacy of human reason, appears in the endeavour to represent this state of things as the tranquil reign of the benevolent monopolist, which the simple and sincere creatures may be prevented by their poverty from disturbing. But a supercilious or invidious sneer cannot alter the nature of truth nor subvert an argument founded on experience and facts, to which alone the Pamphlet referred us.

The hint that the inconveniences of competition arise from there being already too many Europeans in India, is perfectly intelligible to all who have been in the secret of that class of the community, who could compound for repose in their public duties, by the sacrifice of all that compromises amelioration of the human character, or any benefit to the millions whom fate has placed under them, and whom despotism could silence even in any depth of calamity. But it is the rights of these pacific millions, as well as of the few European adventurers, that the Pamphlet proposed to protect against the avidity of each other, and of all parties and classes without distinction, who alike require the encouragement and protection proposed, and would benefit by it. The Europeans in India are unquestionably the easiest controlled of the Government's subjects, as they can be removed from it at pleasure, and can hold no indefeasible right in the soil. And the proud and pre eminent distasteful of our glorious country it will ever be, that they were the only conquerors ever known upon earth, who extended charity and protection to the vanquished, even to the verge of appearing unjust to themselves. Under such authority there can be no danger from the occasionally obstinate *difficulties* of the unbending European mingling with the *arrests* of the timid native. It may eventually be the leaves to leaven the whole mass into sterling worth. Let not therefore the luxurious and idle Functionaries of Office murmur at the trouble to which they may be sometimes forced by European contumacy, in demanding redress of wrongs, rather than that the sturdy petitioners should endure iniquity in silence, or buy its exemption with gold. Their clamours will be found much more easy to appease than the Helots of Australia, without the reference hinted at to the enlightened expedient of Governor Macquarie respecting these frail friends of the Journal's Correspondent.

I am, &c. &c.

CIVIS.

#### CALCUTTA BAZAR RATES, FEBRUARY 8, 1823.

	BUY	SELL
Remittable Loans, .....	Rs. 23 12	23 4
Unremittable ditto, .....	14 0	13 10
Bills of Exchange on the Court of Directors, for 12 Months, dated 30th of June 1822, .....	26 0	25 0
Ditto, for 18 Months, dated 30th of April, 1822, .....	25 0	24 0
Bank Shares, .....	6200	6100 0
Spanish Dollars, per 100, .....	206	205 8
Notes of Good Houses, for 6 Months, bearing Interest, at 5 per cent. .....		
Government Bills, Discount, .....		at 3-8 per cent.
Loans on Deposit of Company's Paper, for 1 to 3 months, at 4 per cent.		

#### HIGH WATER AT CALCUTTA, THIS-DAY.

	H. M.
Morning .....	10 15
Evening .....	13 30



## Female Accomplishments.

To the Editor of the Journal.

Sir,

The annexed Essay on Female Accomplishments is from a very late publication devoted to the interests of the Sex; and as it is probable that many persons in the Interior do not see the work, as also from its being in some measure applicable to numerous letters, &c. that have appeared in the JOURNAL, I send it for publication, should you like myself think it worthy of insertion.

Your's,

B.

"To render women superficial triflers is in nine cases out of ten, the aim, or at least the end of Boarding School Education. This is by no means advanced as an attack upon all Boarding-Schools, many of which are of a most superior order; it is rather meant to point at Education generally. I wish to wage no war with fashionable accomplishments; they are great embellishers of life, but I am sorry to see them weighed against the essentials of education; and when vanity holds the scales, there is little question on which side she will turn the balance. Hence mothers will rather see their daughters good dancers than good arithmeticians, or in fact, arithmeticians at all. The young Lady who can perhaps perform with wonderful execution on the harp or piano, is very incapable of reading a page of poetry or prose with feeling and judgement; her urn-rugs and bell-ropes will be as beautiful as fine working can make them; but if a necessity arises for her writing a letter, her uncultivated mind refuses to yield her an idea. Let us pursue such an individual through the changes of a very probable life.

She enters on the world in the bloom of youth and beauty, perfect mistress in the art of self-decoration, in the study and acquirement of which, she is not herself aware how she has cultivated that rank weed vanity. As all her acquirements are for the purpose of display, not for a resource for her solitary or domestic hours, home is merely the workshop of her vanity; here she invents, superintends and perhaps makes (for vanity will labour for vanity's sake) the dress in which she means to exhibit in the next assembly; practises her steps, to say nothing of other airs and graces, and familiarizes herself with some difficult piece of music to be played off at sight on the same occasion. In the mean time all the nobler duties of life are lost sight of, the expected party is of more importance than the fate of kingdoms; and the dissolution of one of the most potent dynasties would astound her less, than a postponement or disappointment in that quarter. Every petty vexation is magnified into a serious misfortune. A shade of difference in matching her sash and satin trimmings, is enough to put her out of temper, and submitting to the paltry irritation, perhaps forgets what she owes to an indulgent parent and as little regards the example she sets a younger sister.

The important night at length arrives, and toil and ill-temper of days are rewarded. She enters the ball-room in her holiday frock and her holiday looks. But the being that has taken so much pains to shine, cannot be supposed to look round the room indifferent to those whom she thinks she has eclipsed; but her triumph is perhaps destined to be arrested, she is not the only one who has exerted herself on the occasion. And superior beauty, decorated with more taste, and more expense than herself, meets her appalled view! What is now to become of the good humour which is built on so false a foundation? The corner stone of the building is taken away. How difficult then to preserve the appearance of what in reality has ceased to exist. Who will wonder that envy and ill-will gain admittance to a breast where there was so much to invite, so little to repel them? They are received, but concealed; for the petty interest of vanity suggests, that this rival gives large parties, and has an elegant connection, and however hated as a companion, must not be slighted as an acquaintance. Here springs forth another of those vices which lie in ambush to seize such silly prey; and FALSEHOOD hastens to her

assistance; she takes a long lesson in dissimulation, and leaves the ball room, rich in the petty vices of human nature, the incipients of those of a deeper die.

This woman becomes a wife. I have placed her in that class in which she is not placed above the duties, though exempt from the drudgeries of life. How little has her previous habits suited her to domestic management and economy; duties which a woman of sense can at once render honorable and delightful. Her husband's accounts, should he be in business, must necessarily be beyond the reach of one who can scarcely conduct the little detail of his household expenditure. At this the *fine lady* will sneer, but many a woman of superior parts and fortunes keeps her husband's books, and contributes her part to the acquirement and preservation of that property of which she shares the enjoyment; and if the inevitable decree of Heaven deprive her of her husband, she is not in that state of hapless ignorance in which our heroine of the ball room is destined to find herself in a similar event. Married people, even of the best fortune, must have some hours, in which they must be dependant on the pleasure of each other's society. United to a man who seeks to enjoy life rationally, she will often find him preferring his own fireside to the bustle of public places, in the dissipation of company. He will then sound the depth of her understanding, and discover the resources of her mind; the slipshod rallery, and pretty nothings that once passed current, the change of their relative situations no longer admits of. The want of public amusements, and the worn out criticisms of the candidates for theatrical fame, may serve to fill the gaps of general conversation, but here it cannot be turned to account.

Imagine the insipidity of such a scene, and blame the husband if you can who avoids its recurrence, by seeking society with whom he can interchange ideas. It is an unhappy fact, that it is possible to love, where we do not esteem; but *love was never found co-existent with contempt*; the being we have found reason to despise has not long a hold on our affections. Marriage rends the veil that beauty has worn in days of courtship, and when no latent virtue or talent is found to counter-balance the faults which must come to light, can we wonder at the result?

We at length behold her a Mother; how inadequate to that important post! obliged to delegate to others the charge that should be exclusively her own; and often perverting and corrupting the very mind, which though she cannot form, she will not entirely surrender her power over. Incapable of estimating the true value of solid information, and an early inculcation of the principles of religion, morality, and knowledge, she is ever undermining the labours of others, and inspiring her offspring with the spirit of vanity, a spirit which she gratifies anew in their persons; she soon teaches them to place too bright a value on extrinsic advantages; for it is a lamentable fact, that a bad lesson is sooner learned than a good one, and more pertinaciously remembered.

And what does old age bring to one whose happiness rested on what that period must inevitably deprive her of? When the smooth and blooming cheek is pale and shrivelled, the brilliant eye is dim, the elastic step changed to the slow pace of infirmity. How great is her desolation! The garrulity of age will hardly be pardoned in one, whose youthful loquacity was scarcely tolerated. To her the young cannot look up to as an instructor, nor the aged seek her as a companion. She can only trust to the natural sympathies of relationship,—to her sex and her age, for pity and protection, and in all probability her chief, nay only recourse from the inanity of her mind will be that specious idleness—*cards*.

To enter at large on the subject of Education is not my intention; nor is it indeed within the limit of an essay. But I must observe that all labour is lost on a mind in which the ground work of religion and morality is not first laid, on that a superstructure can be raised proportionate to the capacity; without that the thing is unstable. Then I would see the *useful* intention attended to, let them read well and understand what they read, and teach them to reflect on it, which is to knowledge what digestion is to food, let them write a legible hand, and be able

to express their ideas distinctly; and let their knowledge of arithmetic extend to the Rule of Three. The third and last point is then the elegant accomplishments, and they should be proportionate to the station and prospects of the pupil, and thus entirely reverse the mode of modern education, and make that the primary object which has long been considered secondary, and sometimes not at all, and thus the women of England would be as wise and as happy as they unquestionably are beautiful.

Among the first class of accomplishments, I would range reading with elegant expression. Composition in all its branches, especially letter writing; and the art of conversation, in all of which the gentler sex are calculated to excel to an eminent degree, and always have done whenever they have given their talents that direction.

R.

### Regulations for Bearers.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR, Having seen in the JOURNAL a letter signed PRO BONO PUBLICO, Senior, on the subject of Ticka Bearers, I beg to forward you the enclosed for general information.

If their Right Worshipful His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the City of Calcutta, were to carry their Resolution of May 1794 into effect, and see that it is adhered to in every case, it would, I presume, tend greatly to the convenience and benefit of a great portion of the community of this populous City, and in a great measure if not totally do away the annoyance which the Ticka Bearers in general pester Gentlemen with about their hire.

Your's obediently.

Chowringhee, Feb. 3, 1823. PRO BONO PUBLICO, Junior.

#### TICKA BEARERS.

In May 1794, the Sitting Justices at Calcutta resolved to adopt the following Regulations for the Hire of Ticka Bearers:

- 1st.—That the hire of five Ticka Bearers for one day's work, shall be one sicca rupee.
- 2d.—That half a day's work, with the same number, shall be eight annas.
- 3d.—That half a day shall be considered to be from day break till twelve o'clock at noon, from twelve o'clock at noon to eight in the evening, or for any eight hours during the day.
- 4th.—That on application, either one, two, three, or four Bearers shall be sent at the same rate as a set of five are.
- 5th.—That on going out of Calcutta to the distance of five miles or upwards, the hire shall be four annas per day to each Bearer.
- 6th.—That four coss. or eight miles shall be considered as one day's work.

#### Stations of Vessels in the River.

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 4, 1823.

At Diamond Harbour.—H. C. S. COLDSTREAM, for England via Madras, is expected to sail in 4 or 5 days.—VOLUNTEER, proceeded down.—ST. ANTONIO, (Brig), passed down.—GLOUCESTER, passed up.

Kedgerie.—LADY RAFFLES, proceeded down.—TRAVANCORE, outward bound, remains.

New Anchorage.—H. C. Ships GENERAL HEWETT, THAMES, and MARCHIONESS OF ELY, for England, is expected to sail in 6 or 8 days.

Sauger.—PROVIDENCE, ROZALIA, (P.), and FAIRHOBANY, outward bound, remain.

The ALFRED, JOHN MUNRO, and IRMO, (Brig), arrived off Calcutta yesterday morning.

The Ship SWALLOW, Captain W. Scott, is expected to sail for Penang and Beucolon, in three or four days.

#### Births.

At Chunar, on the 30th ultimo, the Lady of Mr. Garrison Surgeon PLAYFAIR, of a Daughter.

At Bombay, on the 4th ultimo, the Lady of Colonel HESSEN, Commandant of Artillery, of a Daughter.

### Impromptu.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

The accompanying Impromptu speaks so highly in favour of the *Old School*, that I am induced to solicit the favor of its insertion in a corner of your Paper. The Bell was a very acceptable present; but the compliment paid to my Sex, conveys a something to my heart that is indescribable. I warmly wish that the Butterflies of the *New School* could feel as warmly as expressed by FIFTY THREE. I should then have some chance of seeing my young Friends more frequently led to the Altar.

LUCRETIA LUCINDA LAVINIA LOLLIPOP.

Sooterkin Lane, February 3, 1823.

#### TO MISS LOLLIPOP, WITH A PRESENT OF A BELL.

This Bell, remember, has a tongue,  
Its noise is seldom found;  
Annoying to the old or young,  
There's music in its sound.  
If every *Belle* that wears a tongue,  
Could such sweet sounds produce;  
Where is the *Beaux*, or old, or young,  
That would not own its use?  
But *Belles* there are, some *Beaux* declare,  
Whose clappers are so thrilling;  
That, much as they respect the Fair,  
Such notes to them are killing.  
Not so with me: I own the charm  
That woman's tongue possesses;  
It fills my soul with sweet alarm,—  
It never wounds, but blesses.  
The Soldier proud to own it's away.  
Inspir'd—hastes to battle  
'Twas not his sword, that gain'd the day;  
He swears, 'twas woman's prattle!  
The Sailor, fearless, ploughs the wave;  
'Tis not for wealth or fame;  
Sweet woman's smiles reward the brave,  
The Tar puts in his claim.  
And so it is—throughout all life,  
'Tis woman governs all;  
The tender maid—the loving wife,—  
By these we stand or fall.

(Signed) FIFTY-THREE.

#### Marriages.

On the 5th instant, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Revd. Mr. PARSON, JAMES SHAW, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, to MARIAN, eldest Daughter of W. S. ANDREWS, Esq. M. D. of Richmond Surrey.

At the Black Town Chapel, (Madras), on the 18th ultimo, Mr. GEORGE AYRES, to CONSTANTIA, the youngest Daughter of the late Mr. ROBERT HARVEY, School Master at the Male Asylum Egmore.

At the Black Town Chapel, (Madras), on the 23d of December, by the Reverend Mr. ROY, Mr. JAMES SAMUEL HARVEY, to Miss ELIZABETH DINGER.

#### Deaths.

At Bombay, on the 15th ultimo, Mr. THOMAS BOYCE, aged 43 years.

At Bombay, on the 14th ultimo, in the 25th year of her age, ROSE MARY, the Wife of Mr. HENRY THOMAS PHILLIPS, after lingering with a severe illness, which she bore with most exemplary fortitude.

At Bombay, on the 11th ultimo, Mrs. GRAHAM, the Wife of Captain J. W. GRAHAM, of the 6th Regiment of Native Infantry.

At Year in Salazette, on the 10th ultimo, RUSTOMJEE, the only infant Son of FURDOOJEE CURRIE: he was a most promising Child, and died most deeply lamented by his sorrowing parents.



# ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

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## Thermometrical Barometer.

SIR, To the Editor of the Journal.  
A CONSTANT READER (see JOURNAL 3d instant,) will find Dr. Apjohn's account of Wollaston's *Thermometrical Barometer*, in the *Annals of Philosophy* for 1821. Dr. Wollaston's Tables to which he alludes are inserted in the second part of the *Philosophical Transactions* for 1820.

L

## Meteorology.

### METEOROLOGICAL REPORT FOR JANUARY 1823.

The weather has been very changeable this month, with respect to heat and cold, &c. Few days have been free from fogs and clouds. Dews have generally been heavy. Fogs very thick when the wind was at all Southerly. No rain.

Barometer, .. { Highest, ..... 30.26 } Inches.  
                          { Lowest, ..... 29.96 }

Thermometer, { Within { Lowest, ..... 60°  
                          { Highest, ..... 75°  
                          { On the grass on the 21st, 47°  
                          { Without { In the sun on the 17th, 94°

Evaporation from Water. I reckon this at 3½ inches without, and three-tenths within. I do not state any experiments, as I am varying them so as to make one check another if possible.

In January 1822, rain fell on three days. The thermometer was not so low by four degrees as it has been this year.

Some rain may be expected in the course of next month. I shall therefore say a few words on the subject of Pluviometers. There is a description of an improved one in BRADWATER'S *SPINBURGH ENCYCLOPEDIA*, the size and construction of which I conceived to be the best, from its being recommended in a publication of so late a date. I have since however altered my opinion as to its size (5 inches), not that I object to it for particular purposes, for I have them of different kinds, some to serve for a twelve-month, others for a month, &c. but for daily observation I should prefer a larger one. I do not pretend to have had much experience myself in these matters, and shall therefore quote the remarks of one who has.

Mr. Garnett recommends a Gage of the annexed form, with a perpendicular rim an inch or two high above the funnel; and an inverted cup to cover the mouth of the bottle or receiver, to prevent the rain from beating in; &c. he says,—

"In Gages of this form, especially when made sufficiently large, Mr. Copland of Dunsfries informs me, that he found the loss from dispersion nearly if not entirely corrected. The area of the aperture of one of his funnels contains 144 square inches, and the other 268. He has compared this with one of 16 inches, and always found a smaller than proportional result from this last in windy weather. He says he has observed his large square Gages in stormy falls, and could observe nothing driven over after it had struck the inside, and was surprised to see so little lost even during a hail shower. He recommends Gages with square apertures in preference to circular or cylindrical; for 'from the rotatory motion which the air always takes when forced over the end of a transversely truncated cylinder, and which emits for that reason a whistling noise; the rain will be carried over the edges of the cylinder, and be almost entirely prevented from falling into the Gage.' He soon found after using square ones that the results from them were much more ample than from some others that were kept in the neighbourhood which were of a cylindrical form."

Chesham, Jan. 31, 1823.

A. B.



## Opening of St. James's Church.

We are requested to announce, that the New Church of St. James will be opened for the performance of Divine Service on Sunday next, the 9th instant, at ten o'clock.

St. James's Church is situated in the New Street named from it, leading South from the Bow-Bazar Road, to which it is nearly contiguous, and through a part of which the principal access lies either from the Town or from the Circular Road.

For small Carriages and Palanquins a narrow street, called St. James's Lane, leads from Durrumtollah to the Church; and also another Street running from the East side of Wellington Square till it meets the above Lane.

We understand that the Church is not quite completed, altho' sufficiently commodious for service. No seats will be appropriated exclusively.

## Lieutenant Adam White.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR, No attentive and candid reader of Lieutenant WHITE'S Book will concur with CIVIS in taxing the former with "malice," and a want of "Christian benevolence." There runs through his Book a spirit of liberal toleration and anxious solicitude to benefit all classes of the inhabitants of this country, not by petty expedients and minute reforms, but by fundamental changes, and the removal of whatever obstructs the diffusion of intelligence and the operation of active virtue. With respect to the race of Anglo-Indians, in particular, he would not bar their access to any one path to honour or wealth, but on the contrary would relieve them from the disabilities under which they now labour. Let them only ask themselves whether they would gain or lose by the adoption of the principal measure recommended in Lieutenant White's first chapter, and then say whether they ought to look upon him as an enemy or a friend, and whether he deserves gratitude or reproach at their hands.

If Lieutenant White has overrated the advantages of a "European education," it is the head and front of his offending. He is of opinion that those, whether Creoles or Anglo-Indians, who are wholly educated in this country, will be, as a body, "inferior in talents, acquirements and probity," to others who have received the whole or part of their education in England. Experience must be the foundation of the general faith in the truth of this opinion, which induces almost all who can afford the expense (if it be a greater expense), rather to "suffer all the pangs of a long separation from their children," than be content with the inferior education which is yet procurable in this country. The day may come when a voyage to England may be no more necessary to Indians than "the grand tour" is now to an Englishman; but for its expediency at the present day I would appeal to the Anglo-Indians themselves; to the restless dissatisfaction and mismanagement displayed in a letter printed in the *JOURNAL* of Saturday, page 446; and to the "PRACTICAL REFORMER" who recommends (page 16) that all intended for handicraft trades should be sent to England at the age of 12 or 14; and it is not to be supposed that he would retain children with higher views and expectations in this country.

ANGLUS

### PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars, .....	Sicca Rapes 305	8	a	365	12	per 100
Dubloons, .....	30	5	a	31	5	each
Joos, or Pezas, .....	17	5	a	17	12	each
Dutch Ducats, .....	4	4	a	4	12	each
Louis D'Ors, .....	5	4	a	5	5	each
Silver & Franc pieces, .....	190	4	a	190	5	per 100
Star Pagodas, .....	3	63	a	3	7	6 each

**Hydrophobia at the Cape.**

To C. BIRD, Esq. Colonial Secretary.

SIR,

(COPY.)

In conformity to the Directions of His-Excellency the Governor, I have carefully read and considered your Letter of the 11th instant, with its enclosures; and, in reply, have the honor to state, that Dr. Shand's observations relative to the necessity of preventing the dreadful consequences of the Bite of a Mad Dog, (*rabies Canina*), appear very praiseworthy indeed; and that much credit is due to the Doctor for the anxiety he feels, and the detail into which he enters respecting the Symptoms, Treatment, and administration of Eau-de-Luce, and Oil of Vitriol, (Sulphuric Acid,) &c. &c.

It is, however, to be lamented, that there are upon record few, if any, well authenticated cases where the Eau-de-Luce has been used with advantage in Hydrophobia, or in any Disease connected with the absorption of Animal Poisons.

Mr. Lawrence Cloete, of Sandvliet, informed me, that he had a Slave Boy bitten by the Puff Adder, in whose case the Eau-de-Luce was scientifically exhibited—but the Boy died. Other cases have been mentioned in which the Eau-de-Luce received a fair trial, but completely failed, and death always ensued. The Oil of Vitriol, as a Caustic, has been frequently recommended, and occasionally exhibited, with advantage.

The actual Caustery, or application of red-hot iron, to the bites, has also been mentioned as now and then efficacious, when quickly and extensively used.

Experience in the treatment of Hydrophobia, at the Cape of Good Hope, must necessarily be very limited, as it is only within the last 10 or 12 months that the *rabies Canina* was supposed even to exist in this Country; and there are still some persons sceptical enough to consider the existence of this direful Malady, in the Colony, questionable;—perhaps from its assuming a different form from that in other situations. Be that as it may.

Concerning Hydrophobia much has been said,—much has been done,—and still more has been written. In fact, the subject has been ably handled by some of the most learned and skilful Physicians and Surgeons of other, as well as our own times. They all unanimously agree, that "Excision of the bitten parts is the only certain remedy, when it is practised in time, and fully."

Mr. Samuel Cooper, in his invaluable Works, speaking of Hydrophobia, says, "The operation should be done completely; for a timorous Surgeon, who should fear to cut deeply, or to cut a sufficient quantity of the surrounding flesh away, would be a most dangerous one for the Patient."

Instances have been known where persons have cut out the lacerated parts themselves;—a lancet, a knife, a razor, or any other sharp edged instrument, effects the purpose:—after this process, the wound should, as soon as possible, be washed with Brandy, or Spirits of Turpentine, or Eau-de-Cologne, or, in short,—any ardent spirits that can be most readily procured;—or, for want of the above, Vinegar, to which some Salt might be added;—after which, the Wounds should be addressed with Poultices, made of Bread, (or Meal,) and Brandy,—the addition of some Honey accelerates suppuration;—if Brandy be not at hand, Cape Wine may be substituted.

Perspiration should be induced by draughts, of warm Wine, or Brandy and Water, with the addition of Spice, given every half-hour, till a copious sweat breaks out;—this should be encouraged during 6 or 8 hours;—But the fresh air must by no means be excluded from the Patient's chamber, during any period of his confinement. The Bowels ought to be kept open with Castor Oil, or Spirits of Turpentine, (two table-spoonful of Turpentine, and two of Castor Oil) or Salts, &c. &c. Venesection, (or bleeding), should never be resorted to.

To the Diet, every attention must be given;—it should be light,—such as Soup, Milk, Sago, &c.—of course, the Patient's personal cleanliness ought never to be neglected.

Dr. Thomas, in his excellent and useful Work, says "It is asserted, that some cures have been performed by the liberal use of Vinegar;—we have likewise been assured, that anointing the body freely with Oil, and pouring repeated draughts of it, forcibly down the throat, has been lately discovered to be a successful remedy in Hydrophobia."

Most persons who dissect putrid bodies, rub their hands previously with Oil, to prevent absorption.

Sucking the Wounds has also been strenuously recommended.

Before concluding, I shall mention a fact, as related to me by the person to whom it occurred.—Mr. — had been on a shooting excursion, with a friend, in America;—being fatigued, he sat down on the grass,

and nearly fell asleep, but was suddenly roused by a bite on the hand from a Dog; this was quickly followed by another bite on the leg, before he could assist himself:—his friend, hearing his voice, ran to him, and having his gun loaded in his hand, immediately shot the Dog; he then put some powder on the Wounds, and blew it off;—this he repeated three times successively;—and insisted on Mr. M —'s taking nearly one third of a pint of Brandy. He then took him to a Farm-House, where they learned that a Mad Dog was running about;—upon his Friend insisted upon his going to bed, and taking a tea-spoonful of powdered Chili Pepper, (Capsicum,) in some hot Brandy and Water, repeating it every half-hour till a profuse perspiration broke out. The Wounds were dressed with Rum and Bread Poultices, and he soon fell asleep. His Wounds did not heal for 14 days, after which the recovery was complete. He assured me that this was a remedy his friend had seen used several times with success in the West-Indies, for the bite of the Cobra de Capellu.

The remedy is simple,—as Gunpowder, Brandy, and red Pepper, can invariably be procured at every Boor's House.

In all cases, however, of Animal Poison, whether from the bite of a Mad Dog, or of a Snake, the necessity of cutting out the part cannot be too strongly pointed out.

Having said thus much, it is but fair to add a well attested and indisputable fact, that out of many persons bitten, not more than one, or perhaps two, are affected with Hydrophobia,—in all probability, the Poison being exhausted upon the first person;—and it not unfrequently happens, that the Poison is completely wasted upon the clothes, in which case no mischief is sustained.

It is also generally allowed, (so great is the influence of the mind upon the body,) that many more persons die from the effects of sheer terror and apprehension, than from actual disease.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed,)

JAMES BARRY, M.D.

Colonial Medical Inspector's Office, Oct. 15, 1822.

Colonial Medical Inspector.

**Petty Jury.**

To the Editor of the Bengal Hurkaru.

SIR,

When the public at large have been benefited by the philanthropic act of an individual, I think that notice of the fact cannot be too widely circulated, and under this impression I beg through the medium of the HURKARU, to call the attention of your readers to the praise-worthy and successful exertions of the present Sheriff in correcting the list of Petty Jurors for the Town of Calcutta. It afforded me great pleasure on the first day of last Session to hear the names of several most respectable persons called by the Clerk of the Crown, who, owing to some unaccountable omission or negligence had never heretofore appeared in the Sheriff's panel. The addition of these Gentlemen, whilst it lessens the burthen on those who have been in constant requisition for several years, appears to have enabled the Sheriff to omit the names of several objectionable individuals who had for some time past officiated as Jurymen, and thus removed the principal objection which was urged as serving on Juries in this country. As this Gentleman has stepped out of the track pursued by his predecessors, I would with all due deference submit that the burthen imposed on the British Inhabitants of Calcutta, might be still more lightened by a sufficient number of persons being found, to allow of their being divided into four Lists, so that a Jurymen may not be called upon to serve during more than one Session in the year, and that such a number might easily be made up there cannot exist a shadow of doubt, as independent of the great additions to which I have alluded, a number of qualified persons yet remain who are not now averse to acting as Petty Jurymen. To accomplish this it will only be necessary to publish the List as it now stands, adding a request to be furnished with the names of such as are omitted, and I am confident the number would very soon allow of my suggestion being carried into effect.

By the bye, Mr. Editor, now that the subject of the Petty Jury is under consideration, I would notice an inconvenience they at present labour under, which I think the generality of your readers will agree with me might easily be removed without incurring expense, or in any way interfering with the existing arrangements for the accommodation of the Officers and Advocates of the Court. I allude to the Box where the Jury now assemble, which, from its being situated close to the great entrance of the Court, is subject to a continued noise occasioned by the ingress and egress of the suitors and others frequenting the Court. The attention of the Jurors is thus diverted altogether from the evidence upon which by their oaths they are to found their verdict. To remedy this inconvenience, I would propose that they should in future be sequestered in the Box on the opposite side, where the evil complained of does not exist.

A JURYMEN.



**Selections.**

**Trade of Siam.**—In our subsequent pages will be found a letter from "A TRAVELLER" on the subject of the trade of Siam, and the different articles which are its produce.—In consequence of his promise of continuing these letters, we shall refrain from offering any observations on the subject immediately before us, and shall confine ourselves to a few remarks on the subject of trade in general. It is a striking fact that the most flourishing port in India, at the present moment is that in which no duties are levied, and no restrictions imposed, but which is open to the ships of all nations and in consequence of their resort to which, it is fast rising to wealth and importance. It is to Singapore that these remarks are intended to refer. This place which four years ago was an insignificant village, inhabited by only two hundred idle Malay fishermen, under the auspices of free trade, now possesses a population, consisting of settlers from all the neighbouring states, amounting to 10,000, of whom 6,000 are Chinese.—These last are all active men, and the value of their labour is at least equal to that of five times the number of natives.—Some among them are rich, enterprising and intelligent merchants, and their numbers are daily increasing. It would be useless to point out the reverse of this picture, for it exists wherever restrictions and monopolies are the order of the day.—It is nothing in the world but this very circumstance which has kept our fair traders out of those kingdoms to which the letter of our correspondent refers.—It matters little whether the monopoly be vested in the hands of the sovereign, or in those of a Kong-si.—The same obstacles exist, competition is annihilated, and the trade falls into the hands of the monopolizer, where it remains probably for some time without any alteration at all—at length it begins to decrease, the influence of its possessors lessens with it, subsequently it is entirely renounced with disgust and numbered "with the things which are not."—This has been the history of many of the trading settlements possessed by the English as well as other European nations, and such must be the fate of all those which are supported on monopoly principles, and in which the free competition of fair merchants is from any circumstances excluded.—From what we can learn, a moderate share of prudence in their transactions with the natives of the countries to the Eastward, will enable our merchants to establish confidence among them—No prejudice exists beyond what is common to barbarous nations, and if what we have heard be correct, great facilities will be afforded to their commerce in Cochín China, the most interesting country visited by the late Mission.

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**Hydrophobia at the Cape.**

To C. BIRD, Esq. Colonial Secretary.

SIR,

(COPY.)

In conformity to the Directions of His-Excellency the Governor, I have carefully read and considered your Letter of the 11th instant, with its enclosures; and, in reply, have the honor to state, that Dr. Shand's observations relative to the necessity of preventing the dreadful consequences of the Bite of a Mad Dog, (*rabies Canina*), appear very praiseworthy indeed; and that much credit is due to the Doctor for the anxiety he feels, and the detail into which he enters respecting the Symptoms, Treatment, and administration of Eau-de-Luce, and Oil of Vitriol, (Sulphuric Acid,) &c. &c.

It is, however, to be lamented, that there are upon record few, if any, well authenticated cases where the Eau-de-Luce has been used with advantage in Hydrophobia, or in any Disease connected with the absorption of Animal Poisons.

Mr. Laurence Cloete, of Sandvliet, informed me, that he had a Slave Boy bitten by the Puff Adder, in whose case the Eau-de-Luce was scientifically exhibited—but the Boy died. Other cases have been mentioned in which the Eau-de-Luce received a fair trial, but completely failed, and death always ensued. The Oil of Vitriol, as a Canstic, has been frequently recommended, and occasionally exhibited, with advantage.

The actual Cantery, or application of red-hot iron, to the bites, has also been mentioned as now and then efficacious, when quickly and extensively used.

Experience in the treatment of Hydrophobia, at the Cape of Good Hope, must necessarily be very limited, as it is only within the last 10 or 12 months that the *rabies Canina* was supposed even to exist in this Country; and there are still some persons sceptical enough to consider the existence of this direful Malady, in the Colony, questionable;—perhaps from its assuming a different form from that in other situations. Be that as it may.

Concerning Hydrophobia much has been said,—much has been done,—and still more has been written. In fact, the subject has been ably handled by some of the most learned and skilful Physicians and Surgeons of other, as well as our own times. They all unanimously agree, that "Excision of the bitten parts is the only certain remedy, when it is practised in time, and fully."

Mr. Samuel Cooper, in his invaluable Works, speaking of Hydrophobia, says, "The operation should be done completely; for a timorous Surgeon, who should fear to cut deeply, or to cut a sufficient quantity of the surrounding flesh away, would be a most dangerous one for the Patient."

Instances have been known where persons have cut out the lacerated parts themselves;—a lancet, a knife, a razor, or any other sharp edged instrument, effects the purpose;—after this process, the wound should, as soon as possible, be washed with Brandy, or Spirits of Turpentine, or Eau-de-Cologne, or, in short,—any ardent spirits that can be most readily procured;—or, for want of the above, Vinegar, to which some Salt might be added;—after which, the Wounds should be addressed with Poultices, made of Bread, (or Meal,) and Brandy,—the addition of some Honey accelerates suppuration;—if Brandy be not at hand, Cape Wine may be substituted.

Perspiration should be induced by draughts, of warm Wine, or Brandy and Water, with the addition of Spice, given every half-hour, till a copious sweat breaks out;—this should be encouraged during 6 or 8 hours;—But the fresh air must by no means be excluded from the Patient's chamber, during any period of his confinement. The Bowels ought to be kept open with Castor Oil, or Spirits of Turpentine, (two table-spoonful of Turpentine, and two of Castor Oil) or Salts, &c. &c. Venesection, (or bleeding), should never be resorted to.

To the Diet, every attention must be given;—it should be light,—such as Soup, Milk, Sage, &c.—of course, the Patient's personal cleanliness ought never to be neglected.

Dr. Thomas, in his excellent and useful Work, says "It is asserted, that some cures have been performed by the liberal use of Vinegar;—we have likewise been assured, that anointing the body freely with Oil, and pouring repeated draughts of it, forcibly down the throat, has been lately discovered to be a successful remedy in Hydrophobia."

Most persons who dissect putrid bodies, rub their hands previously with Oil, to prevent absorption.

Sucking the Wounds has also been strenuously recommended.

Before concluding, I shall mention a fact, as related to me by the person to whom it occurred.—Mr. — had been on a shooting excursion, with a friend, in America;—being fatigued, he sat down on the grass,

and nearly fell asleep, but was suddenly roused by a bite on the hand from a Dog; this was quickly followed by another bite on the leg, before he could assist himself;—his friend, hearing his voice, ran to him, and having his gun loaded in his hand, immediately shot the Dog; he then put some powder on the Wounds, and blew it off;—this he repeated three times successively;—and insisted on Mr. M. —'s taking nearly one third of a pint of Brandy. He then took him to a Farm-House, where they learned that a Mad Dog was running about;—upon his Friend insisted upon his going to bed, and taking a tea-spoonful of pounded Chili Pepper, (Capsicum,) in some hot Brandy and Water, repeating it every half-hour till a profuse perspiration broke out. The Wounds were dressed with Rum and Bread-Poultices, and he soon fell asleep. His Wounds did not heal for 14 days, after which the recovery was complete. He assured me that this was a remedy his friend had seen used several times with success in the West-Indies, for the bite of the Cobra de Capello.

The remedy is simple,—as Gunpowder, Brandy, and red Pepper, can invariably be procured at every Boon's House.

In all cases, however, of Animal Poison, whether from the bite of a Mad Dog, or of a Snake, the necessity of cutting out the part cannot be too strongly pointed out.

Having said thus much, it is but fair to add a well attested and indisputable fact, that out of many persons bitten, not more than one, or perhaps two, are affected with Hydrophobia,—in all probability, the Poison being exhausted upon the first person;—and it not unfrequently happens, that the Poison is completely wasted upon the clothes, in which case no mischief is sustained.

It is also generally allowed, (so great is the influence of the mind upon the body,) that many more persons die from the effects of sheer terror and apprehension, than from actual disease.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed.)

JAMES BARRY, M.D.

Colonial Medical Inspector's  
Office, Oct. 15, 1822.

Colonial Medical Inspector.

**Petty Jury.**

To the Editor of the Bengal Hurkaru.

SIR,

When the public at large have been benefited by the philanthropic act of an individual, I think that notice of the fact cannot be too widely circulated, and under this impression I beg through the medium of the HURKARU, to call the attention of your readers to the praise-worthy and successful exertions of the present Sheriff in correcting the list of Petty Jurors for the Town of Calcutta. It afforded me great pleasure on the first day of last Session to hear the names of several most respectable persons called by the Clerk of the Crown, who, owing to some unaccountable omission or negligence had never heretofore appeared in the Sheriff's panel. The addition of these Gentlemen, whilst it lessens the burthen on those who have been in constant requisition for several years, appears to have enabled the Sheriff to omit the names of several objectionable individuals who had for some time past officiated as Jurymen, and thus removed the principal objection which was urged to serving on Juries in this country. As this Gentleman has stepped out of the track pursued by his predecessors, I would with all due deference submit that the burthen imposed on the British Inhabitants of Calcutta, might be still more lightened by a sufficient number of persons being found, to allow of their being divided into four Lists, so that a Jurymen may not be called upon to serve during more than one Session in the year, and that such a number might easily be made up there cannot exist a shadow of doubt, as independent of the great additions to which I have alluded, a number of qualified persons yet remain who are not now averse to acting as Petty Jurymen. To accomplish this it will only be necessary to publish the List as it now stands, adding a request to be furnished with the names of such as are omitted, and I am confident the number would very soon allow of my suggestion being carried into effect.

By the bye, Mr. Editor, now that the subject of the Petty Jury is under consideration, I would notice an inconvenience they at present labour under, which I think the generality of your readers will agree with me might easily be removed without incurring expence, or in any way interfering with the existing arrangements for the accommodation of the Officers and Advocates of the Court. I allude to the Box where the Jury now assemble, which, from its being situated close to the great entrance of the Court, is subject to a continued noise occasioned by the ingress and egress of the suitors and others frequenting the Court. The attention of the Jurors is thus diverted altogether from the evidence upon which by their oaths they are to found their verdict. To remedy this inconvenience, I would propose that they should in future be mustered in the Box on the opposite side, where the evil complained of does not exist.

A JURYMEN.



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It was the intention of Colonel Lambton to have extended the arc to Agra, in which case the meridian line would have passed at short distances from Bhopal Serange, Narwar, Gualiar, and Dholpore. At his advanced age he despaired of health and strength remaining, for further exertion; otherwise it cannot be doubted, that it would have been a grand object of his ambition, to have prolonged it thro' the Doab, and across the Himalya, to the 32d Degree of North Latitude. If this vast undertaking had been achieved, and that it may yet be completed is not impracticable, British India will have to boast of a much longer unbroken meridian line, than has been before measured on the surface of the Globe.

Though the measurement of the Arc of the Meridian, was the principal object of the labours of Colonel Lambton, he extended his operations to the East and West, and the set of Triangles covers great part of the Peninsula of India, defining with the utmost precision the situation of a very great number of principal places in Latitude, Longitude, and Elevation; and affording a sure basis for an amended Geographical Map, which is now under preparation. The Triangulation also connects the Coromandel and Malabar Coasts in numerous important points, thus supplying the best means of truly laying down the shape of those Coasts, and rendering an essential service to Navigation.

It was the Colonel's intention to have himself carried the Meridian Line as far North as Agra, and he detached his first assistant, Captain Everest of the Bengal Artillery, to extend a series of Triangles Westward to Bombay, and when that service should be completed, Eastward, to Point Palmyras, and probably to Fort William; by which extensive and arduous operation, the three Presidencies of India would be connected, and several obvious advantages gained to Geography and Navigation. But it is in the volumes of the proceedings of various learned Societies, that the accounts of the labours of this veteran Philosopher, whose loss we lament, must be looked for, and who for 22 years carried on his operations in an ungenial climate, with unabated zeal and perseverance, and died full of years, and conscious of a well deserved reputation.

**Brig Guide.**—The Brig *GUIDE* from Bombay, has reached Coringa with great difficulty, having encountered a tremendous gale, on the 1st of Jan. which continued until the 5th, in which she lost her rudder, and carried away her main mast. The foremast and bowsprit are also much injured; and the boats, with every thing moveable on deck, were washed away. Her situation appears to have been truly awful, and even after the gale they had no means of repairing damages, for want of a Carpenter, and proper Tools. It was a most providential circumstance that the Brig was enabled to get into Coringa without foundering.—*John Bull.*

### Trade of Siam.

Sir, To the Editor of the Bengal Hurkara.

Any thing relating to the late Mission to the Eastward, must I presume be peculiarly interesting to every part of the community. The natural situation of the countries it visited, the great facilities afforded to commerce by their numerous and excellent harbors, the nature of their products, and the recollection of the extent of the trade carried on with them, during the earlier periods of our intercourse with India, all tend to increase this feeling and to point them out as wide fields for the extension of our trade and the exercise of our commercial enterprise. Most of these advantages have been lost in the course of years, and even almost forgotten. Many have been the assertions, and those too backed by what would appear to be the very best authorities, that such is the jealousy of the nations between Siam and China, that Europeans could never conduct a trade with them. Recent circumstances connected with the late Mission, however, have proved this doctrine to be an utter fallacy. I shall not now however, enter upon this subject, but shall only point out the nature and value of their several productions, and then give a list of the places with which the English used to conduct a flourishing trade, almost the whole of which they have now lost in consequence of their own imprudence in interfering with the affairs of the Government of these countries or by their intemperance in their dealings with the natives.

Beginning with Siam, which is perhaps the most productive of them, I shall pass on to the Eastward, and notice such places as may be worthy of it in the order in which they occur. Besides the *Me-nam*, or great river of Siam, there are two smaller ones, called from the principal towns on them *Fu-kin* and *Meck-long*. These are not navigable except for small craft and like the *Me-nam*, have bars at their entrances. The jealousy of the Siamese Government, however, even if they were navigable would prevent our nation from deriving any benefit from them, and I believe they are not even open to the Chinese. The bar at the entrance of the *Me-nam* is not so dangerous as it has been represented, and no danger whatever exists for vessels of 300 tons, (although this is rather too large) at spring tides. After having passed the bar, there is an extensive mud flat. There would be no danger in a ship taking the ground

on this, or even remaining on it for days together, as at low water she would sink in the mud, and as the tides rose she would again float. Having fairly entered the river, there is no longer any danger. Ships may anchor quite close to the shore in 4 or 5 fathoms, any where between its mouth and the capital. At this latter place it is about the width of the *Ganges* at Calcutta. It is safely navigable all the way up to *Aguthin* the old capital, and small vessels may even ascend it as far as *Loe* (*Loos*). Having said thus much of the excellence of the port of *Bang-keh*, it is time that I should say something of the products of the country. The principal of these is *Sugar*, the present amount of which is very large, but which may be increased indefinitely with the demand. It is produced almost every where in the kingdom, under the direction of the Chinese settlers. Its quality which yields to that of no *Sugar* in the world is too well known for me to enlarge on in this place. The principal part of it is sent to China, and the Americans have lately taken away several ship loads of it. Some of the English and Portuguese ships which have lately visited it have taken it as a return cargo.

The *Rice* of Siam is equally famed with its *Sugar*. This is produced in immense quantities all along the banks of the river in a rich alluvial soil, irrigated by the waters of the *Me-nam*. The exportation of this article is prohibited, notwithstanding which it finds its way to Singapore and other parts in the Straits. At Singapore I once had an opportunity of seeing the *Rice* of *Manilla*, *Java*, *Bengal*, *Cochin China*, *Siam* and *Quatre* all exhibited at the same time, and if I recollect right that of *Siam* was pronounced to be superior to all the rest.

In a country like Siam, Salt of course is produced in great abundance.

Teak-wood of the same quality with that brought from Rangoon is found in great abundance. It is produced in the vast forests which divide the Burman from the Siamese Empire.

*Benjamin* of the very best quality is another costly product of Siam. It is found only in the northern provinces and in *Loe* (*Loos*). This article is a gum which exudes from a tree. That which is produced in Siam is all of that quality denominated *Head* in the language of commerce.

*Agila-wood*, or *Lignum Aloe*, is an article of great consumption as a perfume among the natives of Eastern Asia, who use it in all their funeral, marriage, and other ceremonies. It is the diseased part of a tree, and perhaps is only to be found in one tree in twenty, and in that case only in a very small quantity. The laborers employed in finding it frequently cut up several trees before they find the smallest portion of it. It is principally found in the islands situated in the Gulf of Cambodia.

*Pepper* is produced in large quantities in the Eastern parts of the empire. The great emporium for this article is *Chantien* in the Gulf of *Kamboja*. A great quantity is sent from this place to Siam, from whence it afterwards reaches China.

*Cardamoms* are procured at the same place as *Pepper*. These are an uncultivated article, and those of *Kamboja*, esteemed the best in the world, find a ready market at most exorbitant prices in China.

Among the metallic products of the Siamese empire, are *Lead*, *Iron* and *Tin*. I do not remember the precise locality of the first. *Iron* is found in the northern parts of the kingdom, and is of a pretty good quality. *Tin* is produced in great abundance in the Malay States tributary to Siam. This is an article so well known as not to require any remark.

I have thus given you a sketch of the principal articles, the produce of Siam, and I am convinced that no one will be bold enough to assert that if due encouragement, or rather facility were given by the Government of that country to foreign commerce, that it could not be conducted with the greatest advantage to our merchants.—In such an extent of country, containing a population of from 5 to 6,000,000, it is evident that there must be a great and extensive consumption of our manufactures, and I can assure you that they are consumed there, after incurring the additional charges, necessarily attending their freight on the junks from *Penang*, *Malacca* and *Singapore* and on native vessels from *Surat*. Some of them even go from our ports to *Canton*, and afterwards find their way on the junks from thence to Siam. There cannot be the slightest doubt that the Chinese possess facilities for carrying on this trade which Europeans do not. These people in foreign commercial affairs are shrewd, keen and intelligent, but in other respects, supple and complying. They excite no jealousy in the country in which they are settled, because they yield to its manners and even to its religion with the utmost subservience. It is not desirable that we should possess privileges purchased at this rate, but I am convinced that if once the Siamese Government could be convinced of the sincerity of our intentions, and the advantages to be derived from our friendship, and divested of some portion of the natural jealousy of its character, they would willingly admit us to a participation in the privileges of the Chinese, and even court a closer connection with us.

I am, Sir, Your obedient Servant,

Calcutta, 1st February, 1823.

A TRAVELLER.